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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, pleasant today; partly cloudy tonight, tomorrow. Temperature range: today 61-70; Wednesday 53-68. Details, page 80.

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20 CENTS

British Commission Urges a Delay In Widening Use of Nuclear Energy

Group's Head Warns Against Relying on Atomic Power Until It Can Be Handled Acceptably

By PETER T. KILBORN

LONDON, Sept. 22—A British royal commission on environmental pollution urged today that further expansion of nuclear energy in Britain "be postponed as long as possible."

"Let us not develop a reliance on nuclear power before we can do it in an acceptable manner," said Sir Brian Flowers, a renowned nuclear physicist who was chairman of the Government-appointed commission throughout most of its two-and-a-half-year study.

"That doesn't mean stop," he said at a news conference. "It means, for heaven's sake, stop to think!"

A Shock to Britons

The report by the 17-member commission will come as a shock to many Britons. The country, which has 11 operating atomic power plants, was the first to build a reactor to produce electricity, even before the United States and the Soviet Union. Nuclear-energy technology is one of the few in which Britain is still a world leader, and in the 20 years it has used reactors there is no record of a fatal accident at a reactor, although there have been accidents.

The royal commission's report was the second sharp blow this week to nuclear power in Europe after years of development largely unimpeded by public opposition. It was a major issue in the Swedish national elections Sunday, the issue that Prime Minister Olof Palme blamed for the defeat of his Social Democratic Party.

In the United States, where at the end of last month 61 nuclear-power plants were in operation, 73 others under construction and more than 100 planned, various groups have mounted a highly vocal opposition to further expansion.

Proposals to limit nuclear energy development are due to be voted on in the November elections in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Ohio. A similar attempt, made in California in the June 8 primary, was defeated by the voters by 2 to 1.

As significant as the British royal commission's report itself was the advocate-turned-skeptic position of Sir Brian. He is a father of Britain's nuclear-weapons and power-reactor programs and a director of the archly pro-nuclear United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which has built the country's power plants.

An Embarrassment to Advocates

The dissent he expressed today, one backed unanimously by the layman-dominated commission, is an obvious embarrassment to the nuclear establishment. It also reflects widespread rumors of disension within the Atomic Energy Authority.

Royal commissions in Britain have no real power. But their stature is such that they invariably influence the course of government decisions. One certain consequence of today's report will be a protracted debate on a subject that in the past has been discussed only behind closed doors in Britain as in most European countries.

"We've never had a situation like this," said a prominent British energy official.

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In Washington, President Ford spoke before signing a record \$104.4-billion defense bill for 1977. In Plains, Ga., Jimmy Carter prepared for tonight's debate with the President, which will be held in Philadelphia.

DEBATE ON TONIGHT; FORD-CARTER BATTLE NOW SEEN AS CLOSE

DEMOCRAT SLIPPING IN POLLS

Both Sides Stress Importance of TV Encounter in Philadelphia as Campaign Enters Second Phase

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—When the Presidential campaign began in earnest two weeks ago, Jimmy Carter was considered by most politicians a prohibitive favorite to defeat President Ford. This week, with roughly a quarter of the campaign gone, experts in both parties were calling the race a virtual toss-up.

Tomorrow, the second phase of the struggle between the two nominees, who were minor figures on the political stage only four years ago, opens with the first of three Presidential debates. Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford will appear for 90 minutes, starting at 9:30 P.M., before a live audience and network television cameras at the 167-year-old Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia in what both sides consider a critical confrontation.

In Philadelphia today, a coin toss determined that the debate would start with a question to Mr. Carter and end with a summing-up by Mr. Ford. [Page 37.]

Although most national polls, including one taken by The New York Times and CBS News, have shown Mr. Carter with a lead of 10 to 12 points, they all preceded the Labor Day campaign opening. State polls taken since then, both by the candidates and by news organizations, show a markedly different picture.

Ford Leads Illinois Poll

In the pivotal state of Illinois, for example, The Chicago Tribune's survey gave Mr. Ford a three-point lead, 44 percent to 41. Illinois has gone with the victor in every Presidential election since 1920.

Private polls by the two campaign organizations show the contest to be extremely close in California and New York, the nation's two largest states. And a survey in New Jersey by the Eagleton Institute at Rutgers University indicated that, when only registered voters were considered, Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford were running dead even.

"One Democratic tactician, with access to a wide variety of polling data and other intelligence, gives Mr. Carter a lead—in some instances, a tenuous lead—in states with 249 electoral votes. He gives Mr. Ford the lead in states with 122 and considers toss-up states with 167 votes. It takes 270 votes in the Electoral College for a bare majority."

"I think we have the momentum now," said Robert Teeter, Mr. Ford's opinion analyst.

Democrats See Peril

There was no great disagreement among leading Democrats, including some within the Carter hierarchy. One of the latter, who had been extremely bullish as the Georgian set out on the campaign trail on Labor Day, said his candidate could not afford "a mistake as great as" another high party official said Mr. Carter "has to regain the momentum of the word" even be close.

In the view of many in the political community, Mr. Carter hurt himself by a number of utterances, including seemingly contradictory statements about Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; earthy comments about adultery in a Playboy magazine interview; and imprecise discussions of tax reform plans.

Such mistakes may, of course, prove to be of no lasting damage, though certainly the case with Mr. Carter's comments during the primary campaign about "ethnic purity." But at best, the Democrats

Continued on Page 37, Column 1

Kissinger Planning to Confer in U.S. With South-West Africa Nationalist

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 22—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger plans to meet in the United States with Sam Nujoma, the head of a leading South-West African nationalist group, to work out final details for a conference that would lead to independence for South-West Africa.

Mr. Kissinger considers it necessary to confer with Mr. Nujoma because discussions on the independence of South-West Africa, now controlled by South Africa, have reached a crucial point, and Mr. Nujoma's group, the South-West African People's Organization, has not yet taken part in the talks.

[In Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian D. Smith continued discussions with his Cabinet to work out a response to Mr. Kissinger's proposal for a transfer of power to the black majority. In Tanzania, differing interpretations emerged of the understanding reached by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Smith. Page 3.]

Formula Believed Worked Out

Reporters on Mr. Kissinger's plane flying here from Kinshasa, Zaire, were told that he believed 90 percent of the formula for South-West Africa's independence had been worked out in recent months as well as last weekend in discussions in Pretoria between the Secretary of State and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa.

Independence for South-West Africa, which is also called Namibia, has been one of the two major issues that Mr. Kissinger has tried to resolve during his African mediation tour. The other is the ultimate transfer of power in Rhodesia, where American officials expect a breakthrough to occur by the end of the week.

The meeting with Mr. Nujoma will take place within the next two weeks, report-ers were told, in New York or in Washington. It will have the approval of three



Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian D. Smith, checks his watch as he leaves Cabinet meeting in Salisbury.

African presidents—Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire—with whom Mr. Kissinger has met in recent days.

South Africa has ruled South-West Africa under a League of Nations mandate granted in 1920 over the former German colony. Since the mid-1960's, the United Nations has pressed South Africa to grant independence to the predominantly black region and has decreed that the mandate is no longer legal.

South Africa established a constitutional conference of whites and blacks in Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa, to chart the territory's future. The

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

GOLDIN URGES CHANGE IN PENSION ADVISERS

Investment Management of Citibank and U.S. Trust Co. Questioned

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Harrison J. Goldin, the New York City Comptroller, recommended yesterday that Citibank and the United States Trust Company be dropped as investment advisers for the municipal employee retirement systems because of the "inadequate performance" in recent years in the investment of pension fund money.

In a lengthy report presented to the trustees of the New York Police Pension Fund, one of three retirement systems over which the Comptroller has partial authority, Mr. Goldin urged that the common stocks managed by the two New York City banks for the pension funds be distributed to other investment advisers for supervision.

At the same time, Mr. Goldin's report gave high marks to two other investment advisers, Alliance Capital and the Bank of New York, which he recommended be retained by the pension systems.

Earlier Criticism

The Comptroller's report had been prepared in response to earlier criticism of the management of the common-stock portion of the pension funds, which account for about \$1.1 billion of the three systems' \$5.1 billion in assets as of June 30. Besides the police system, the others in question are the City Employees Retirement System and the Fire Department Pension Fund.

Mr. Goldin issued his findings in part as a way of supporting his earlier opposition to the hiring by the Police and Fire Department Funds of the former City Budget Director, Melvin N. Lechner, as an investment adviser.

But the report had the effect of dealing an unusually sharp rebuke to two respected financial institutions, which have been employed by the retirement systems since 1968.

A spokesman for Citibank said late yesterday that Mr. Goldin's findings regarding the performance of the stocks the bank had recommended were "factually

Continued on Page 86, Column 1

Ford to Aim at New York, Jersey And 8 Other Key Industrial States

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—President Ford is planning to devote most of his election resources to a concentrated campaign effort in New York, New Jersey and eight other battleground states, his political strategists said today.

As the President studied the issues in preparation for his first televised encounter tomorrow with Jimmy Carter, officials of the President Ford Committee made available some details of their campaign budget.

The data showed that at least six of every 10 dollars earmarked for organization of state campaigns were to be funneled into Mr. Ford's campaign organizations in the major industrial states where he hopes to build a base for an electoral vote majority.

In addition, the tentative Ford-campaign budget confirmed a strategy under which the President intends to make his case mostly from the White House while

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, crisscrosses the country. Twice as much money has been allocated for travel by Senator Dole as by Mr. Ford, and Royston C. Hughes, the Ford campaign treasurer, said he doubted that the President would use his entire travel allotment.

James A. Baker 3d, the campaign chairman, said that the budget would be reviewed after tomorrow's debate in Philadelphia and opinion sampling to be done by the Ford campaign in key states over the next few days.

Mr. Baker said that there was "no better forum" than the three planned Ford-Carter debates to pursue two fundamental objectives of the President's campaign. He said the goals were to display consistency in Mr. Ford's leadership and approach to issues and to force Mr. Car-

Continued on Page 36, Column 1

House Panel Ends Schorr Inquiry After Rejecting Any Punishment

By RICHARD D. LYONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The House ethics committee today rejected three proposals to punish Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent, and ended its investigation into his unauthorized disclosure of a House intelligence committee report.

Moves were made by ethics committee members to either cite Mr. Schorr for contempt or have the House bring charges against him in Federal court, or deprive him of his House press credentials. All failed, with one motion defeated by a single vote.

A further vote absolved Mr. Schorr and the three New York newsmen who testified before the committee with him last week of further compliance with the subpoenas that had been served on them. Mr. Schorr, 60 years old, and his lawyer, Joseph A. Califano, immediately hailed the decision as "a great victory for freedom of the press."

"Freedom to protect news sources is

indispensable to freedom of the press, and freedom of the press is indispensable to the freedom of this nation," Mr. Schorr said later.

Mr. Schorr's future status with CBS was still uncertain. Until a week ago it appeared that Mr. Schorr, who is under suspension from his CBS duties, would not return to the network. However, his appearance before the committee and the public reaction to it were reported to have improved his chances for reinstatement. [Page 14.]

Committee members stressed that in failing to act against Mr. Schorr, they were not seeking to get a precedent that would apply to future activities of newsmen in reporting on Congressional affairs.

Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who serves on the committee, said that the effect of its action

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Schmidt's Rival Gains in Germany With Appeal to Old-Time Virtues

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

BONN, Sept. 22—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is in trouble in the last days of the West German election campaign. His opponent, Helmut Kohl, is riding a wave of popularity with an old-fashioned, sentimental appeal to values that had almost gone out of style in recent years.

For weeks, public opinion polls have showed Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Party would get about 50 percent of the vote on Oct. 3. Despite Mr. Schmidt's best efforts in recent weeks, his opposition has held and even increased its edge—to 50.4 percent in a poll by the prestigious Allensbach Institute last week.

Mr. Kohl concedes polls can be wrong and says that "the race is still open." But the Government, respected abroad for taking West Germany through the recession

with only slight inflation and minimal unemployment, both now about 4 percent, has been forced into a tensely defensive campaign.

Mr. Kohl talks about restoring "cleanliness, punctuality, dependability, savings and hard work" to the pantheon of German virtue. He criticizes Mr. Schmidt for running a "vicious" campaign and says he will have no part in "an Olympics of insult."

He talks about "the fatherland" and he is leading audiences from one end of the country to the other in the singing of the West German national anthem: "Unity, justice and freedom for the German fatherland."

The Haydn hymn once rang across Eu-

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GOLDEN DAYS BEGIN: Fall slipped into New York at 5:48 P.M. yesterday, and the sunny but cool weather found young would-be Cosmos missing a soccer ball in Central Park. Temperatures were mostly in the 60's.

INSIDE

Two Food Dyes Banned

The Government banned from food processing the dyes that are now used to make licorice black and maraschino cherries red. Page 18.

Unexpected Mars Data

Data from the Viking spacecraft suggest that Mars has much more water than scientists believed. Two rare gases were also detected. Page 28.

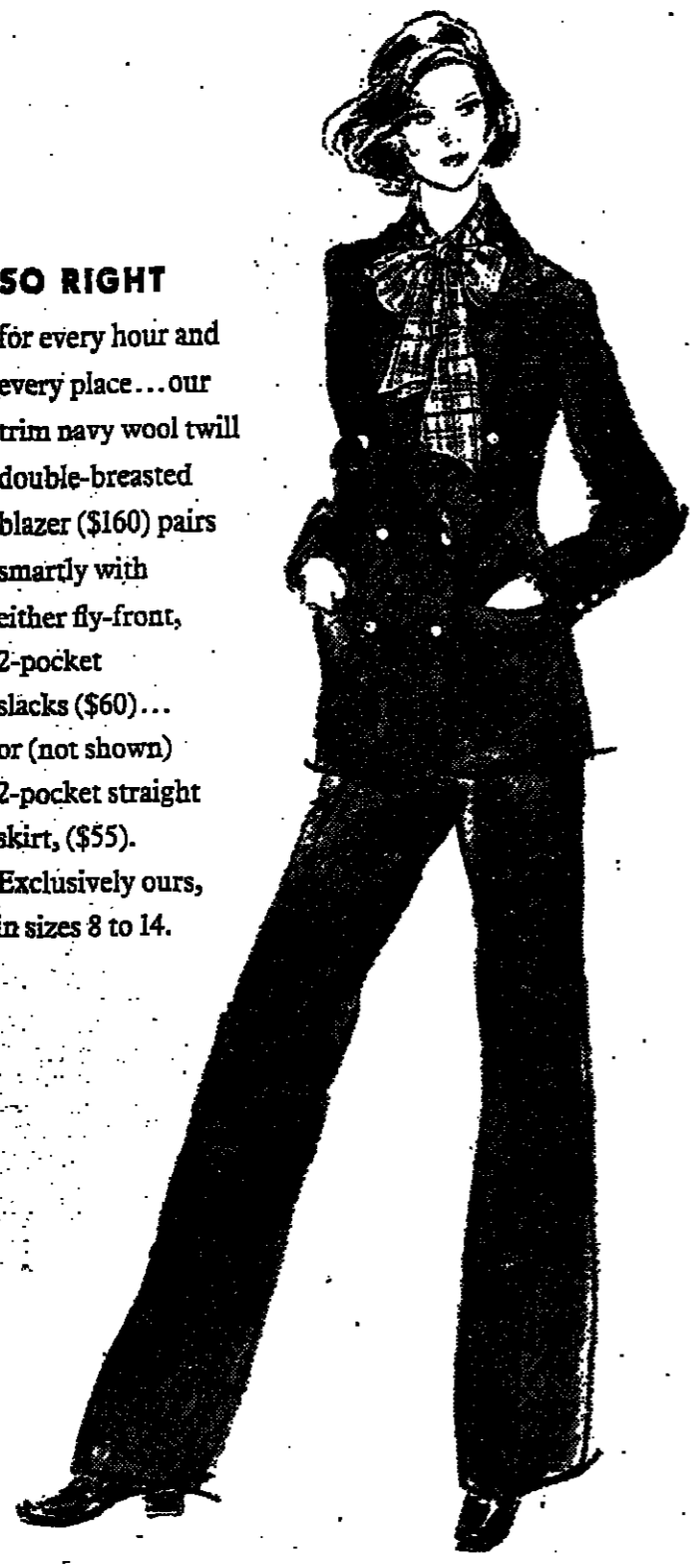
Gateway Plan Given

The National Park Service made public a \$300 million plan for development over the next 20 years of the 26,000-acre Gateway Recreation Area. Page 67.

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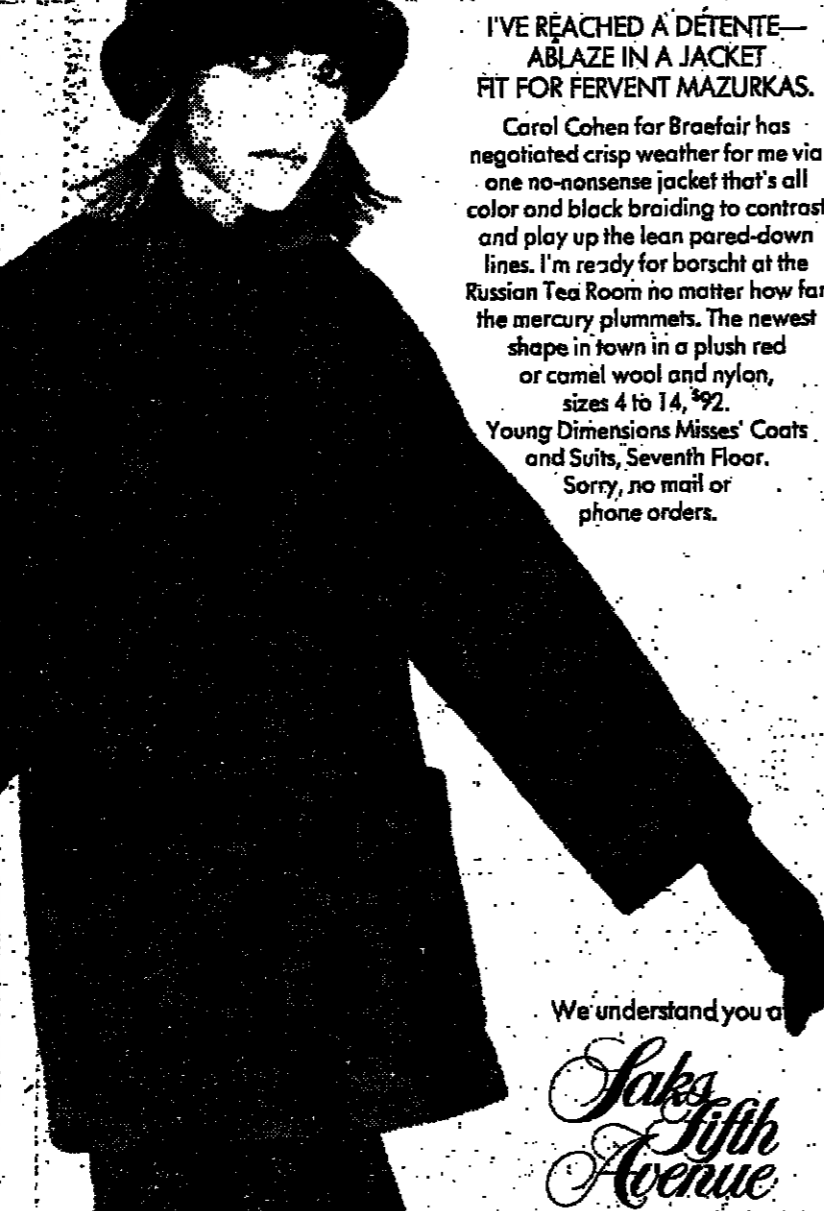
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Swedish Socialism's Downfall

Its Successes Led Voters to Resist a More Radical Trend in Government

By **BERNARD WEINRAUB**
Special to The New York Times

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22—A prominent Swedish economist was glancing at the newspapers that carried big headlines yesterday saying "Palme Resigns." "It's ironic," he remarked, "the Social Democrats revolutionized Sweden. They built the welfare state. They not only redistributed wealth but kept business and incentive growing. They succeeded beyond their wildest dreams. But the revolution itself had the germs of defeat.

With a non-Socialist coalition's decisive victory after 44 years of Social Democratic control of government, and with the resignation of Prime Minister Olof Palme's cabinet, Swedes seem to be going through a period of intensive self-questioning and self-doubt. Even those who voted for the three-party coalition seem stunned by the imminence of a more conservative regime.

The reasons for the voters' decision appear enigmatic, even blurred. Indeed, some analysts are convinced that any specific issues that swayed the voters were overshadowed by an ironic twist: that the Social Democrats, having virtually abolished poverty and created a showcase for Socialism, made many people too content and prosperous to permit further social change.

"It was obvious that the Government was being pushed by the trade-union leaders to take a new ideological course, a far more radical course than the Social Democrats had ever taken," an editor commented. "This frightened people. We're well paid, we all have cars, we have country places. We don't want radical steps."

Young Voters Backed Foe

Another odd element was that the bulk of the 480,000 new voters—the minimum voting age was lowered this year from 20 to 18—apparently turned against the Social Democrats because the governing party, which prides itself on its radicalism but which seemed to establishment, was seeking to build 13 nuclear-power plants by 1985.

The ambitious plan, designed to reduce dependence on imported oil, stirred bitter opposition among the young voters, who have been educated in an experimental system that stresses environmental issues. Their attitude benefited the Center Party, led by Thorbjörn Fälldin, who is expected to be Prime Minister and who said the plants were potentially dangerous.

Mr. Palme and his supporters insist that the election cannot be interpreted as a rejection of Socialism since the opposition had vowed to retain the costly cradle-to-grave welfare system. "If the nuclear-power issue had not existed we would have won," the outgoing Prime Minister said.

Political commentators and government officials point to other issues that eroded the strength of the Socialists, who won 189 parliamentary seats, compared with 180 for the Center, Moderate—formerly Conservative—and Liberal Parties, who have general elections in 1978, had resulted in a tie, 175 to 175, with many issues eventually resolved by the casting of lots.

'A Spirit of Dissatisfaction'

"For the last year there has been a spirit of dissatisfaction in the air," a Moderate Party legislator asserted. "People said there was an arrogance, a smugness, in the bureaucracy. All of a sudden people were talking about it. In 44 years the bureaucracy has become locked in with the Social Democrats. There was a feeling that no tree should grow too high."

Several minor scandals that have emerged in the last year put the Social Democrats on the defensive.

The Finance Minister, Gunnar Strang, one of their elder statesmen, was found



Olof Palme watching the election results in Stockholm on Monday.

to be making liberal use of tax loopholes that they had been campaigning to close. The party treasurer was indicted for complicity in smuggling West German money to Social Democrats in Finland.

Even more damaging, a prominent Social Democratic union leader was photographed drinking beer and taking a sun bath in the Canary Islands soon after his party had called for a tourist boycott of Spain for political reasons. During the campaign photographs of him were widely displayed.

Although the case of Ingmar Bergman stirred international interest when the film director fled Sweden because of harassment by the tax authorities, another tax case evoked at least as much attention here. Involved was the internationally popular children's author, Astrid Lindgren, who said the Government was demanding that she pay 102 percent of her income. She published a widely read satire that ridiculed the authorities' heavy-handed tactics.

'Horribly Complicated' Taxes

"I kept hearing people say 'It's gone too far,' Willem Taues, an economist, related. "Employers had to pay 14 to 15 different taxes. It's become horribly complicated."

Along with the issues of taxes and the bureaucracy, the opposition hit hard at what was viewed as a watershed of Swedish Socialism—a union-sponsored plan to allocate 20 percent of business profits annually in the form of company shares to workers' funds. The plan would give the workers majority control of all concerns in 20 years and effective control over major corporations in five or six.

Heretofore Swedish Socialism was reformist, moving not by nationalizing industry but by controlling economic functions through taxation and investment regulations. The new plan, according to the opposition, was an effort to create a power center in the unions by changing the ownership of industry.


The governing party was also denounced for proposals viewed as restricting private ownership of real estate.

"It looked like the Social Democrats were charting a militant ideological course that people didn't really want," said a European diplomat who has lived here for years. "There was talk of greater nationalization. That scared the Swedes. The Social Democrats somehow felt that to stay relevant, they had to become more radical. It didn't work."

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French Plan a Brief Price Freeze And Rise in Wide Range of Taxes

By **CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH**
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Sept. 22—Prime Minister Raymond Barre today announced a temporary freeze on prices as well as an increase in taxes on personal and corporate income, cars, gasoline and alcohol. The two moves were part of an anti-inflation program submitted to the French Parliament.

The measures, approved by the Cabinet, were considered as much a political as an economic exercise in a nation preparing for municipal elections next spring and National Assembly elections the following year.

Approval of the program by the National Assembly is expected around mid-October. Passage is not expected to be difficult in view of the Government's large parliamentary majority—a coalition of Gaullists, centrists and independent Republicans.

France's inflation has been running at twice the rate of such leading industrial competitors as West Germany and the United States, and the Government's success with voters is expected in large measure to hinge on its ability to bring down the level.

Equitable Tax Distribution

Another essential aim, said Mr. Barre, who was President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's surprise choice to replace Jacques Chirac only four weeks ago and who has spent all his time since sounding out labor and management on the program, is a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

Although France has advanced considerably as an economic power in the last two decades, it is the Western industrial country with the largest gap between rich and poor, according to studies made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The immediate reaction to the new measures was negative from the Communist and Socialist Parties, who are linked in common efforts to try to gain power here. Reaction from the international financial community was positive. Although bankers were still studying the measures, and reserving comment, the foreign-exchange market, sensitive to both political and economic currents, signaled confidence by bidding up the French franc.

Mr. Barre, a former vice president of

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SAT NIGHT

Rhodesians Are Taking Diplomatic Activity Calmly

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN
Special to The New York Times

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 22—As the diplomats move toward a possible acceptance by Rhodesia's whites of a negotiated peace settlement, there is a striking absence here of either anxiety or enthusiasm.

The local stock market has rallied somewhat in the last week, with both volume and prices rising steadily. A few houses that had been vacated by emigrating owners have been sold at bargain prices after remaining empty for many months. But generally no one is ready to dance in the streets no matter what happens on Friday, when it is expected that Prime Minister Ian D. Smith will give his Government's response to the still undisclosed peace proposals conveyed to him by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

"I do not think I will buy champagne," said a black university instructor. "Mr. Smith can say what he wants, but I will not believe in any settlement until I see a black majority government."
"How happy am I supposed to be," asked a white clerk in a record shop, "if the best we can get of it is to lose our country in two or three years?"

Cabinet Meeting for 2 Days

It is difficult for both whites and blacks to frame their responses to the proposals in concrete terms since they have no real knowledge of what Mr. Smith has been discussing so intently with his Cabinet for the last two days.

Today he emerged from his three hours of discussion and again revealed nothing in the face of questions.

Yesterday he had characterized his talks in South Africa as "cordial and businesslike." Today, in contrast, he showed a touch of anger when he said, "We are going to keep our chins up despite what the rest of the world is trying to do to us."

According to local political journalists, who admit they have no inkling of the substance of the Cabinet discussions, this statement by Mr. Smith indicates that he is having trouble persuading some of his hard-line Cabinet ministers to accept the Kissinger program. These analysts have said for the last few days that Mr. Smith's plans to go ahead with Cabinet talks could only mean that Mr. Kissinger and, more important, Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, had very clearly outlined the consequences of a rejection of the plan—the economic strangulation of white Rhodesia.

But in Highfields, the large black township outside Salisbury, the remark was interpreted differently. People there did not see it as a throwaway line intended to appease or assuage whites. Instead they viewed it as the typical and heartfelt view of the man they call "chimati," a Shona word for knot or piece of hard wood.

"How many times has Mr. Smith almost negotiated and then backed off," asked

Tennyson A. Nyagumbo, an officer of the Restaurant and Hotel Workers Union. He insisted that most whites had become frightened and were resisting negotiations.

But as an illustration of just how complicated feelings here are, Mr. Nyagumbo said that he also favored the collapse of the Kissinger initiative. The 55-year-old labor leader, whose brother Morris is still in prison here after 15 years because of political activity in support of nationalists aligned with the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, declared: "We would like it to fall. We will win this war and insure our economic and political independence. If a settlement is imposed by the Americans and South Africans, we will not have true independence."

Mr. Nyagumbo said he thought that

at the present rate of guerrilla training a black military victory was possible within a year.

On the other side of Highfields, Willie Musarurwa, the publicity secretary of the nationalist faction led by Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Sithole's chief rival, agreed that the war could be won by the guerrillas. "But," he added, "talking is better than fighting."

He said that he was awaiting the arrival tomorrow of Mr. Nkomo, who has been in Mozambique talking, or at least trying to talk, with guerrilla commanders. Mr. Nkomo, he said, knew the details of the Kissinger plan and would make his own response to it when he addresses a meeting of his party executives on Sunday. As for himself, Mr. Musarurwa said, he remained a doubting thomas.



Rhodesian Police Auxiliary women's force train with weapons in Umtali, near Mozambique border

Crisis Arises Over 'Deadline' in Plan for Rhodesia

DARNTON
New York Times

Tanzania, Sept. 22—Tensions emerged here as findings reached last week's Rhodesian Prime Minister Secretary of State over black majority rule.

Today, President Nyerere understood that he had not been fixed with Mr. Kissinger's plan to transfer power to majority rule by 1980.

Mr. Nyerere said, Mr. Kissinger's acceptance of their conditions for British to convene a constitution

for transferring power from the country's 270,000 whites to its six million blacks. But reporters on Mr. Kissinger's plans were told while flying to Kinshasa that Mr. Nyerere had not been quite correct in asserting that the original Callaghan proposals had been agreed upon.

"Totally Unacceptable" Such a change, the Tanzanian President made clear today, would be "totally unacceptable"—to him, to the other "front-line" African presidents and to the Rhodesian nationalists.

"When Dr. Kissinger says to me Mr. Smith is expected to make an announcement accepting the British-American proposals, my assumption is he is talking about all four Callaghan proposals," he said, "and my optimism of yesterday was based on a misunderstanding."

"If he says Smith will support the British proposals, I don't ask him what they are. I know them very well, so I don't say spell them out one by one," said Mr. Nyerere, during an interview in his modest seaside home in Masalani on the edge of town.

In addition to establishing the principle of majority rule and setting a target date for elections, the Callaghan proposals would preclude Britain from formally

granting independence before majority rule was established and require that negotiations not be drawn out—two features that Mr. Nyerere also regards as critical conditions for talks.

In addition, Mr. Nyerere appeared to harden his position on precisely what majority rule means. He said that the qualified franchise, which would initially set property or educational standards for those who may vote, is no longer acceptable. The principle of "one man, one vote" should apply, he said.

"In 1974 and '75, I was the one who stuck my neck out," he said, recalling that he then upheld the qualified franchise in negotiations with Mr. Smith.

"That is what Smith rejected. He remained stubborn. We have lost time and now we have men with guns. Who is the nationalist leader in Rhodesia, the so-called moderate leader, who is not going to be called a traitor by the men with guns if he agrees to something that does not give the men with the guns the vote?"

Several times during the hour-long interview, President Nyerere emphasized his insistence that constitutional talks be followed immediately by an interim government of black Africans, which would then organize elections and put into effect the constitution agreed upon. In previous negotiations, Mr. Smith has rejected this concept.

Mr. Vorster Will Confer in U.S. With South-African Nationalist

From Page 1

Dec. 31, 1976, as a result of the conference.

South Africa Softening Stand
By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22—South Africa was reported today to have softened its stand on two key issues blocking a negotiated settlement of the South-West Africa dispute.

The Rand Daily Mail quoted sources in the South African capital as having said that Mr. Vorster indicated to Mr. Kissinger that South Africa was prepared to be "available" at an international conference that Mr. Kissinger is said to have proposed as a means of solving the dispute over the territory.

The newspaper said the Prime Minister remained adamantly opposed to the demand of the South-West African People's Organization that it and South Africa be

the two principal parties at such a conference. However, the paper said, Mr. Vorster is now ready to have South Africans present for behind-the-scenes consultations.

Mr. Vorster was said to have told Mr. Kissinger that he was also prepared to consider the release of some of the political prisoners from the territory, most of them members of the organization. However, he was also said to have stipulated that none would be released before the start of the proposed conference. The prisoners are held on Robben Island, a fortress near Cape Town.

The organization is recognized by the United Nations as the authentic representative of the 900,000 people of the territory. Its claim to speak for all the inhabitants is challenged by other political groupings, including representatives of the territory's 11 ethnic groups, who have been meeting in Windhoek, the territorial capital, to plot the territory's constitutional future.

Mobutu Persuaded on Rhodesia
KINSHASA, Zaire, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire said today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had persuaded him that a peaceful

solution to the Rhodesian problem was now possible.

"No doubt remains in my mind," the Zairian leader said. The only worry that remains is the division among the Zimbabwesi nationalist leaders."

Black Rhodesian Sees Flaws
LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Joshua Nkomo, a Rhodesian black nationalist leader, said here today that there were "very serious flaws" in the Rhodesian settlement plan.

Mr. Nkomo, who met here with Secretary of State Kissinger two days ago, said in an interview, "What is done next will hinge on what is done about the flaws."

Mozambique Rejects Proposal
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22 (Agence France-Presse)—Vice President Marcellino dos Santos of Mozambique said today in Lusaka, Zambia, that his country would not support the Rhodesian plan.

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Juan Carlos Dismisses Conservative

By HENRY GINGER

MADRID, Sept. 22—The Spanish Cabinet's major military conservative was eased out in favor of a liberal today in a move by King Juan Carlos I and Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez to strengthen their program for democratic change.

Lieut. Gen. Fernández de Santiago, the First Deputy Prime Minister, resigned and was replaced by Lieut. Gen. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, Chief of the General Staff and a close supporter of the King.

According to an unconfirmed report, the immediate issue was a plan to allow workers to organize their own unions as a temporary measure until the state-run syndicate organization can be dismantled next year after elections are held.

General de Santiago was believed to have acted as a brake on the democratization process, the key feature of which is the election of a new Parliament with power to change the Constitution.

General Gutiérrez Mellado is considered more open to ideas of political change.

In the same liberal camp is Lieut. Gen. José Vega Rodríguez, who last March was put in the command of the Madrid military region. The latest move was part of an effort by the King to bring in men loyal to him who would not oppose the proposed transition.

The King was understood to have long planned to bring General Gutiérrez Mellado into the Cabinet as a way of relying on the liberal wing of the armed forces to press ahead with the transition without serious obstacle.

Some shifts are reported to have also taken place in the police, another rightist stronghold. Recently, supreme police authority in the Madrid area was placed in the hands of the civil governor as a way of controlling police actions. Other changes are expected in the Basque country after clashes resulted in one death and several injuries and created a furor among the Basques that the Government is now trying to appease.

BISHOP ON TRIAL NOTES
MORAL ISSUE IN RHODESIA

Special to The New York Times

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 22—The Roman Catholic of Umstall, on trial on charges of having failed to report the presence of nationalist guerrillas, said today that missionaries faced a deep moral problem in deciding whether to act as informers.

Bishop Donald Lamont, who pleaded guilty yesterday at the start of the trial in Umstall, 135 miles east of here, read the court a long account of the events that led to the charges. The presiding magistrate has already found Bishop Lamont guilty on four counts, but permitted him to read the three-and-a-half-hour statement.

"By informing, not only does the informer prejudice his own safety but delib-

erately endangers the life of others," the statement said. "The moment the security forces hear of the presence of terrorists, they at once embark on their mission of extermination. What of the informer, is he or she not responsible for the deaths of such people?"

The Bishop explained that one charge arose out of a visit to the Avila mission, near the Mozambique border, where he was informed that a letter had been presented to one of the Irish nuns demanding medical supplies. He said he told the nuns that they ought to supply medical aid to anyone who asked for it regardless of religion or politics.

"I realize clearly what my decision involved," the Bishop said. "It was a decision which I had arrived at long before, knowing that what had already happened in other parts of the country would in all probability happen in my diocese."

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URGE DELAY REACTOR PROJECTS

From Page 1.

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ISRAELI ARABS CALL A STRIKE IN GALILEE

Officials Assail Recommendations
in a Secret Report to Curb
Influence of the Minority

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Sept. 22 — A report recommending stringent measures to curb the growth and influence of Israel's Arab population was denounced today as "racist" by about 300 Israeli-Arab officials, who demanded the ouster of the Israeli official who had written the report.

The officials, representing about 40 Israeli-Arab communities in the Galilee region, also called for a two-hour general strike next Tuesday in all Arab communities in the Galilee district to protest the presence there of the report's author, Israel Koenig.

Mr. Koenig is the Ministry of Interior's chief official in the Galilee region.

According to the Israeli-Arab officials who met today in Nazareth, the general strike they have called is intended to bring a brief halt to all activity in the towns, from commerce to education. A general strike in Galilee last March turned into riots in which six Arabs were killed and scores were injured in clashes with Israeli security forces.

Report Is Termed 'Fascist'

The Koenig report, which was classified secret but was published here recently by a newspaper, has caused a furor among both Arabs and Jews of Israel, many of whom have labeled it "racist" and "fascist."

The report, dismissed by a number of top officials as contrary to Israeli policy, has been endorsed by some politicians and right-wing factions for its focusing of attention on a major population shift in the Galilee area by 1976.

Based on a premise that in two years the Israeli-Arabs will become a majority in the northern region comprising Galilee, Mr. Koenig wrote that "their increase in Galilee contains a threat to our very rule in the region."

To stem their growing influence, Mr. Koenig offered a number of proposals, including "a policy of reward and punishment" toward Israeli-Arab leaders; a rapid increase of new settlements of Jews to offset Arab population gains; a decrease in subsidies to Israeli-Arabs with large families and a program encouraging young Israeli Arabs to go abroad to study and then placing "obstacles in the path of their return."

Job Restriction Urged

The Koenig recommendations also included steps for quotas on employment of non-Jews and criticized Israeli civil servants who deal with the nation's Arab citizens for not being sufficiently aware of "the superficial and Levantine Arab character."

There are about 450,000 Israeli Arabs and they have been accorded citizenship since the nation was founded in 1948. They are separate from the 650,000 Arabs who are estimated to live in the West Bank of the Jordan, under Israeli occupation since the war of 1967.

The publication of the controversial Koenig report two weeks ago has directed attention to a major social problem in Israel—the status of its expanding Arab population, which has often been described as a "second-class" citizenry.

The report has also once again brought into focus a crucial question—still to be answered—that has vexed Israel since its founding: can an Arab minority participate fully and democratically in a state that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin recently described as predicated on "the ingathering of the Jewish people's exiles" and on "living the life of a Jewish state."

Indonesia Reports a Plot To Overthrow Suharto; Four Persons Being Held

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Government has foiled a plot to overthrow President Suharto and install former Vice President Mohamad Hatta, one of the leaders of the Indonesian revolution against the Dutch, State Secretary Sudharmono announced today.

Mr. Sudharmono said four of the plotters were arrested Sept. 14, but Mr. Hatta and four religious leaders who signed documents supporting the plot had been questioned and released.

The religious leaders were Justinus Cardinal Darmojuwono, the chairman of the Roman Catholic Council; Gen. T. B. Simatupang, the chairman of the Council of Churches; Hamka, the chairman of the Islamic Council, and R. Said Sukanta, the chairman of the joint secretariat of the Spiritual Association.

Signatures Obtained by Deceit

Mr. Sudharmono said their signatures and Mr. Hatta's were obtained by deceit, and the five men said they had not read the documents carefully.

Mr. Hatta, 74, who resigned the vice presidency in 1957 because he disagreed with the pro-Communist policy of President Sukarno, said in a written confession that if he had read the documents carefully, he never would have signed them.

The confession stressed that he opposed any unconstitutional means of changing the government.

Those arrested, Mr. Sudharmono said, were Sawito Kartowidjone, the leader of the plot, who is a former official in the Agriculture Department and leader of a Javanese mystical organization; two other men named Singgih and Karmarajasa, and a man identified only as "Mr. S."

At a news conference broadcast nationwide, Mr. Sudharmono said one of the seized documents called on "senior statesmen, spiritualists, intellectuals and those who love state and nation" to take "general rescue measures," and another said President Suharto should be replaced by Mr. Hatta.

British Try to Salvage Vessel

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters) — The Royal Navy has started an operation to lift the sunken minesweeper Fittleton, believed to hold the bodies of 10 seamen, from the North Sea off the Dutch coast. The upturned wooden hull lies in 162 feet of water. The 360-ton ship collided Monday with the 2,300-ton frigate Mermala during a North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise.



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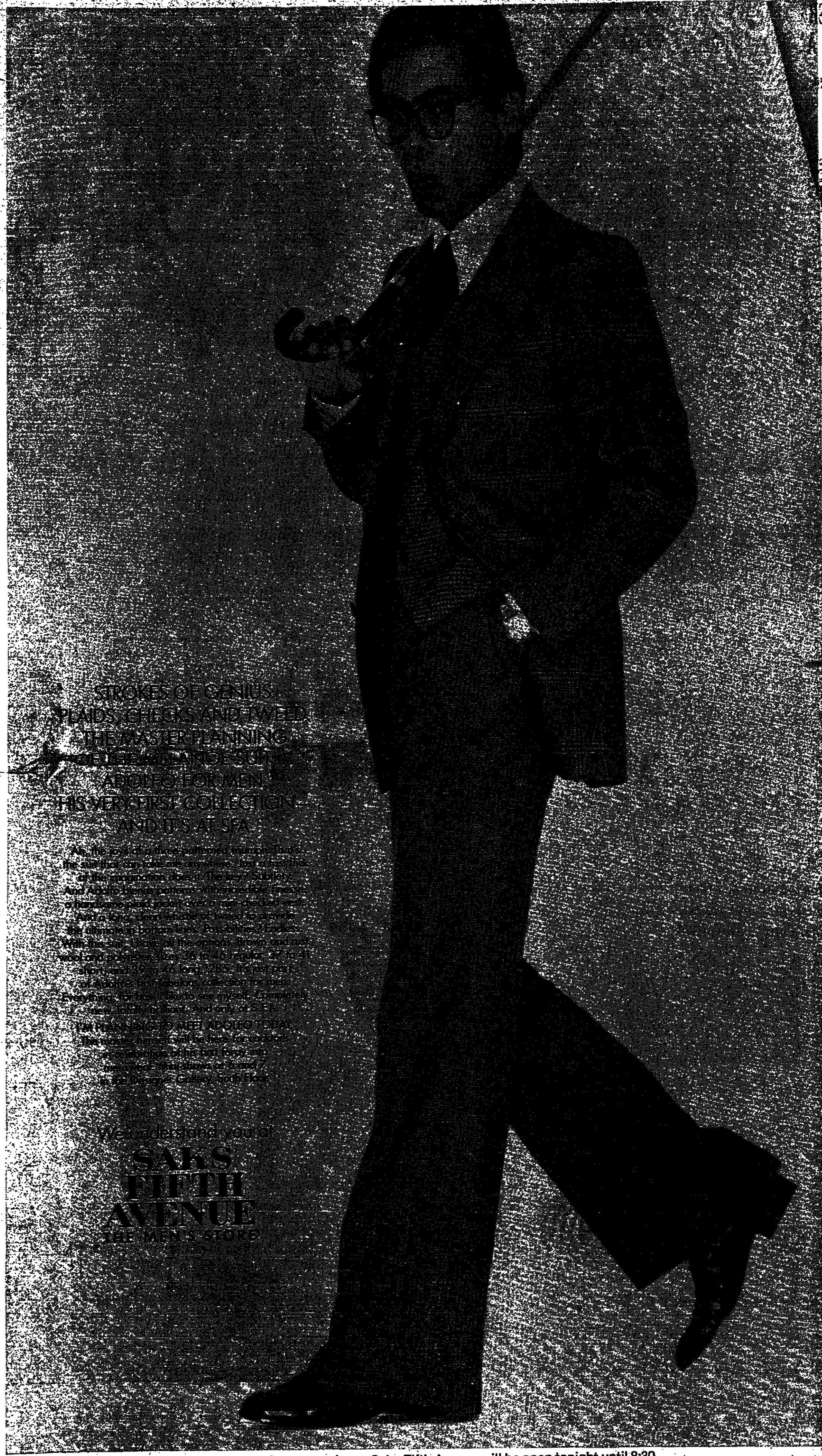
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F.B.I. Agents Investigating Letelier Killing Get Tip High Chilean Secret Policeman Flew to U.S. Last M

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Federal Bureau of Investigation said today it was pursuing "a lot of leads" in the bomb killing here yesterday of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean Foreign Minister, and a woman assistant.

A bureau spokesman, Joseph E. Dowling, said there were no suspects. He added that it was too early to say precisely how the bomb had been detonated after it was attached to the bottom of the Letelier car—whether by a timing device or by remote control.

Michael Moffitt, whose wife, Ronni, died from wounds sustained in the blast, said he had heard "a buzzing" just before the explosion.

The Moffitts were riding with Mr. Letelier in his car to their downtown offices at the Institute for Policy Studies when the bomb went off in heavily traveled Sheridan Circle.

Mr. Dowling said the F.B.I. was reconstructing the death car and fragments of the bomb, but would not be able to complete its examination "for a couple of days."

Nearly everyone associated with Mr.

Letelier in his political exile has attributed the bombing to the Chilean military leadership that overthrew the elected Marxist Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens in September 1973.

Mr. Letelier, who served the Allende Government first as Ambassador to the United States, then as Foreign Minister and finally, in the last days, as Defense Minister, was imprisoned for nearly a year by the Chilean junta. He was released on the intervention of the Venezuelan authorities and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and came to the United States late in 1974.

Associates of Mr. Letelier and the Moffitts said today that they believed the bomb could have been attached to his car on Monday, when it was parked for a long time on a downtown lot next to the Institute for Policy Studies. This left open the question of whether the bomb was set off by remote control or by a time device.

New York Lead is Investigated

Mr. Letelier had lent his car to the Moffitts Monday night when their own vehicle broke down, and they picked him up at 9 A.M. yesterday at his suburban home, about 35 minutes before the explosion.

Among the leads under investigation, the F.B.I. said, is a tip from a Chilean that he recognized a Chilean secret policeman who disembarked from an airplane that arrived Aug. 25 in New York from Santiago.

The tip was passed first to William L. Wipfler, a director of the National Council of Churches in New York, a few hours after the bomb blast.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Wipfler said the Chilean source had identified a high-ranking officer of DINA, the Chilean secret police, aboard a New York-bound

Lufthansa flight, and noted—accompanied by a woman, and Mr. Wipfler passed the tip to Representative Donald M. Pica of Minnesota, whose office in the Justice Department. When learned today that Mr. Wipfler had been called on by the F.B.I. to public the tip to indicate his contact with the investigation.

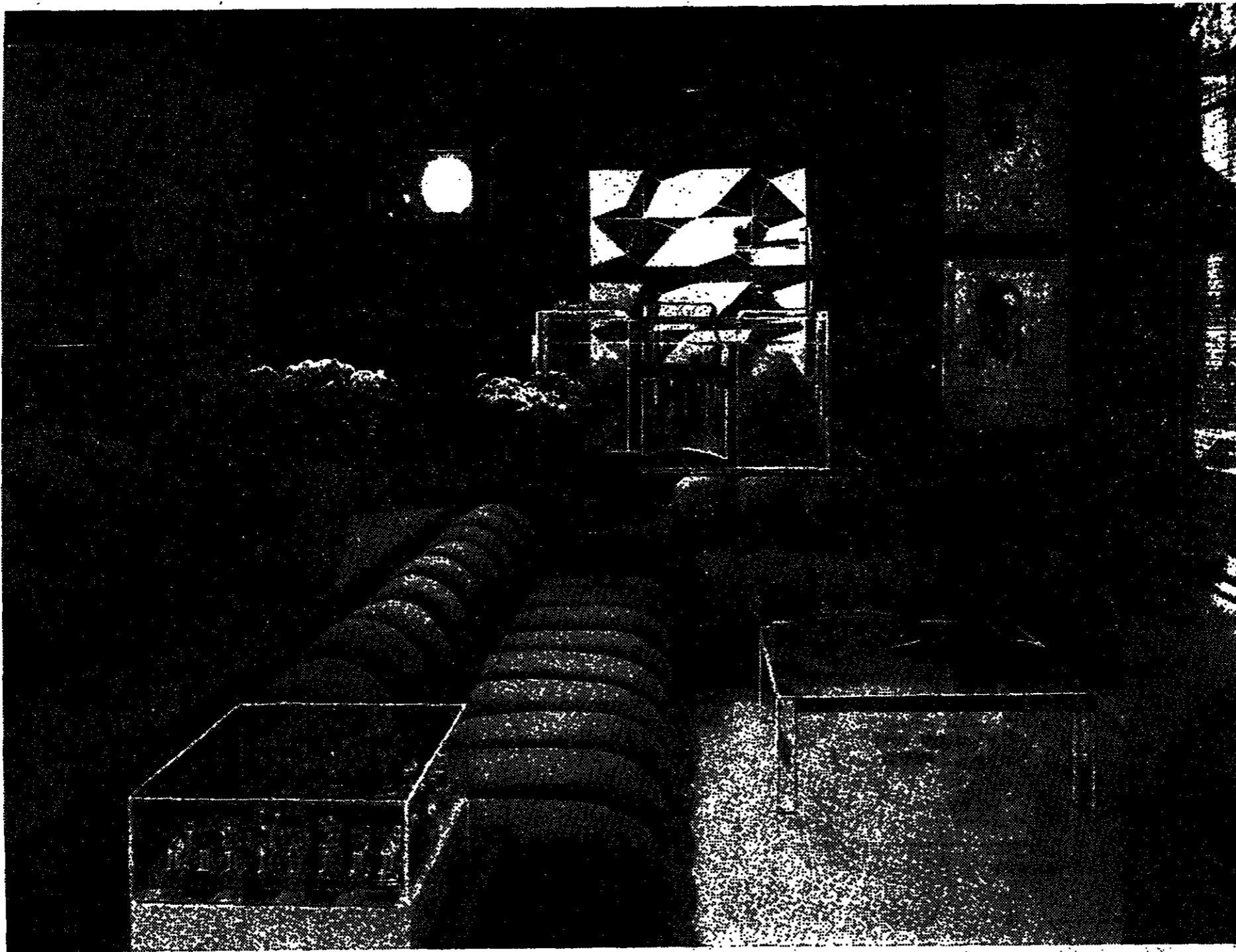
An F.B.I. spokesman called late today to say that his of contact since yesterday afternoon with Mr. Wipfler, but was unable to find him.

sloane's introduces a fabulous, new concept in living

barely beautiful

stroll through our fifth avenue designers' windows

see the bare, starkly tailored look for today's modern attitudes



Exciting Fifth Avenue news! Sloane's opened up its windows on both Fifth Av and 38th Street for customers. You are invited to browse, stroll and inspect our environments. This on-the-scene contact allow you to observe closely how the room put together and to test their comfort and utility. The exciting theme our designers have seen for Fall '76 is 'barely beautiful'... exuding the bare, sleek look of today's modern environments. "The American sportswear translated into home furnishings..." is how N.Y. Times hails it. Tailored furnishings, billowing white accessories remain understated, dramatic, dramatic, dramatic, although there are few, they are selected with the utmost for sensation. Featured here is the living of our 3-room suite—a stunning monochromatic environment. Gray suede walls and carpeting set the stage for our sectorial trilogies of gray flannel. The effect—so warm you'll forget the absence of the primary colors, not elections. The starkly tailored combines with the intrinsic excitement level living for Sloane's forecast of today's in modern milieus. Also shown is a glimpse of the dining room where one finds brilliant aluminum, plexiglass, chrome and overgray in cohabitation. Come into Sloane's Avenue and feel at home among our beautiful and unique room settings. You'll see a lesson in itself!

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Our large staff of expert designers have truly earned their famed expertise. They comprise one of the best design studios in New York—and the country. Your environment will be designed with the utmost care for your needs. Furnishings and fabrics will always be chosen with your lifestyle in sight. Call us or drop by... wherever there's a Sloane's, you'll find a superb staff of designers. Fourth Floor and all stores. Or dial 695-3800, ext. 270.



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DICTATOR IN PANAMA FACING MAJOR CRISIS

Support Weakens Even in National Guard as Torrijos Fails to Take Steps to Resolve Problems

By ALAN RIDDING

Special to The New York Times

PANAMA, Sept. 22—Panama's strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, is facing his most serious political crisis since seizing power here eight years ago.

A wave of student unrest has left him with little popular support outside the national guard, which controls the country. And even in the guard, the country's only armed force, with a strength of 10,000, the continued supremacy of the 17-year-old general seems less than assured as he makes no visible effort to resolve the situation or to dispel persistent rumors of a power struggle in the military command.

Since violent clashes between students and heavily armed soldiers led to an indefinite suspension of classes in the university Monday, the capital has been calm.

Even if the student disturbances, which began weekend before last, dissipate, political analysts believe the Government's prestige has been badly bruised by its need to repress an element whose backing it had always claimed.

Ultra-Leftist Gain Ground

Further evidence of the growing unpopularity of the military regime among young people has been the semiofficial Panamanian Student Federation's loss of support to an assortment of Trotskyite and other ultra-leftist groups that ignore the Government's radical rhetoric and dismiss it as oligarchic and bourgeois.

These groups were behind the recent disturbances and took the brunt of army and police attacks with tear gas, rubber hoses and antiriot pellets from shotguns. Estimates of the number of students and looters arrested vary from 300 to 500. Most of the students have been released, while over 70 looters have been sent to a penal colony.

The impact of General Torrijos's domestic troubles on the negotiations with Washington for a new Panama Canal treaty is still unclear, but foreign diplomats said that further erosion of his position could make it difficult for him to impose on the country—a draft treaty containing significant concessions to the United States.

Relations between General Torrijos and Washington were not improved last week by Panama's attempt to blame the United States for the student troubles. The United States Ambassador, William J. Jordan, used strong language in rejecting a Panamanian protest note containing the allegations.

The delicacy of General Torrijos's relations with Washington reflects the complex ideological balancing act that he has had to sustain since ousting President Melfo Arias in October 1968.

He had to stir anti-American sentiment at home and support for Panama abroad to persuade Washington to replace the 1903 treaty giving the United States control over the canal and the 553-square-mile Canal Zone "in perpetuity." At the same time, he had to beware of awakening such hostility among American conservatives that any new accord would be rejected by the United States Senate. Domestically, the general adopted revolutionary postures—he even took to wearing army fatigue uniforms and smoking a cigar in the style of Prime Minister Fidel Castro—to woo the left, to awaken nationalist feelings on the canal issue, to break the power of the wealthy families that had long dominated politics here and to justify the imposition of a tough dictatorship that prohibited political parties and silenced independent newspapers and radio and television stations.

Center for Offshore Dealings

Paradoxically, General Torrijos also decreed a law banking law that converted Panama into an important center for offshore financial dealings and he stepped up government spending so that the private sector enjoyed record profits during the 1970-74 boom.

Despite the Government-sponsored permissiveness that surrounds him, his populist approach has failed to establish a reliable base among students, peasants or urban workers. Only in the ranks of the national guard, which began to enjoy higher wages and related privileges, did he seem to fit his official title of Maximum Leader of the Revolution.

Panama's economic slump, almost unavoidable during a time of world recession for a country so dependent on international trade, brought a rapid rise in prices, new taxes, higher unemployment and a suspension of new private investment. With the Government overburdened by foreign debts and unable to print more money since the dollar is legal tender, the public sector also cut back spending.

The resulting recession in turn fed political unrest, leading to the formation of businessmen's and lawyers' discussion groups at which economic policies, the administration of justice and growing corruption were criticized, and to greater militancy among students, most of whom come from humble backgrounds.

CARTER URGES AUTONOMY FOR THE EAST EUROPEANS

MUNICH, West Germany, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Jimmy Carter suggested in an interview released today that the United States should encourage the independence of countries in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency also told the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* that the granting of United States ambassadorships to "fat, bloated and ignorant" election campaign contributors was an insult to the American people, and he repeated criticism of what Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's style of one-man diplomacy.

Mr. Carter said he believed the United States "must pay more attention to China and to Eastern Europe," adding that "it is in our interest and in the interest of world peace to promote a more pluralistic Communist world."

"We should remember that Eastern Europe is not an area of stability and it will not become such until the East European countries regain their independence and become part of a larger cooperative European framework," he added.

Strapless. Red. Chiffon. Oh! Lead me to the nearest disco.

No wonder touch dancing is the biggest thing to hit town since the hula hoop. How could anybody stay away from you when you look so—oh!

These little softies come from a company called **Sharon's World**, and, as you can plainly see, they're made for a night world. A world full of music.

We've decided that if Sharon Rothfeld, who's responsible for today's excitement, hadn't been a designer she'd be a dancer. Because she does dresses that move to a beautiful beat. They're sort of see-through on the surface. And they'll float **and fly** when that moving, moving light lights on them.

Sharon knows how disco clothes should flow. How they ought to be bare. There. But covered up and mysterious. Elsewhere.

The star we're spotlighting **breaks out** in about a billion little pleats when you twirl, looks slim and sleek when you're still. Has tiny shoulder straps you can tie up if you'd rather. Red or black polyester chiffon for sizes 4 to 12, 80.00.

And its dancing partner is handkerchief tiered in the same **sheer** chiffon. Navy or brown with shining bands of (rayon and acetate) satin. Also 4 to 12, 72.00.

Now you're invited to **hustle in** to our Young Expression Shop on three today between 12:30 and 2. That's when you'll see informal modeling of our whole Sharon's World of wonders and **meet Sharon** herself. She'll be here to give you tips on disco dressing, and, for all we know, dancing lessons.

P.S. Sharon and models, tomorrow, 12 to 2, in our White Plains store.



BAltman & Co

Young Expression Shop, third floor,
Fifth Avenue, White Plains, Manhasset, N.Y.,
Short Hills, Ridgewood/Paramus, N.J., St. Davids, Pa.

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Report of Split Over Yugoslavia Denied by Envoy

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The State Department and Ambassador Laurence H. Silberman have issued denials of an article in The New York Times reporting that the envoy to Yugoslavia had provoked the reassignment of a Foreign Service officer and other problems for his superiors.

The denial was made in a statement by Frederick Z. Brown, spokesman for the department, and amplified yesterday in a telephone interview with Ambassador Silberman.

The denials centered on controversy surrounding the handling of an industrial espionage case involving László Totó, a Yugoslav-American dual national who was arrested in Yugoslavia last year and released July 23.

Specifically, Mr. Silberman and Mr. Brown denied that the envoy had demanded removal of Alan R. Thompson, the Yugoslav desk officer, who was transferred to the Polish desk last month after a year in his post. State Department officials who had described the controversial events to The Times, as reported in last Sunday's early edition, said today that they stuck by their version.

Thompson Transfer Is at Issue
The officials said Mr. Thompson had been "taken out of the line of fire" coming from Mr. Silberman. In the telephone interview, Ambassador Silberman said he had requested at one point that Thompson not be transferred.

In the formal statement, Mr. Brown said "neither a reprimand nor a request for Ambassador Silberman's resignation was ever considered at any policy level in the department," as The Times had reported. Again, the officials who had provided the original information stuck by their version today.

Both Mr. Brown and Ambassador Silberman said Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had not sent an advisory message asking the envoy not to provoke new altercations with the Yugoslav Government. A high-level official had provided that information to The Times.

Mr. Silberman spoke in a friendly tone in the interview, although he noted that he had been extremely angry about the article since he regarded it as "false." He rejected The Times' description of him as "a conservative Republican."

"I view myself as a middle-of-the-road Republican," he remarked.

Bangladeshis Give Dutchman 14 Years After Secret Trial

By WILLIAM BORDERS
Special to The New York Times

DACCA, Bangladesh, Sept. 22—A 27-year-old Dutch social worker and freelance journalist has been sentenced to 14 years in prison here, after a secret martial-law trial, on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government.

The Dutchman, Peter Custers, was convicted and sentenced on Monday, by a special three-man tribunal set up under the martial law that has been in effect in Bangladesh for the last year.

Of the 13 Bangladeshis who were tried along with Mr. Custers on roughly the same charges, 6 also received 14-year sentences and 7 were acquitted. Under martial law there is no appeal.

The Dutch Government, which vigorously protested the secrecy of the trial, and the denial of foreign counsel to Mr. Custers, is working through diplomatic channels to persuade Bangladesh to deport him.

"There's nothing to be gained by keeping him here," said a diplomat of another country. "But the mood of the Government is tough, and they want to set an example."

Mr. Custers, who has lived in Bangladesh since 1973, and has been in jail for nine months, was the founder of a private relief organization that was active in literacy and social-welfare programs. According to the prosecution at the trial, the organization was a cover for activities hostile to the Government of Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, who came to power in a coup d'état last November.

In addition to working among the poor, Mr. Custers contributed articles to two Dutch newspapers, De Volkskrant, a well-known daily, and De Groene Amsterdammer, a leftist weekly.

The Government's charges against him, for "antistate activities," made no mention of his writings. Diplomatic sources here and elsewhere have said that Mr. Custers was being tried for his activities as a social worker, not as a journalist. Nevertheless, the case created a stir in the Netherlands, and some members of Parliament there have spoken of reducing or cutting off Dutch aid to Bangladesh, which last year totaled more than \$25 million.

The Dutch chargé d'affaires in Bangladesh, Paul Brouwer, was present for the opening of the trial a month ago, but in an apparent change of policy he was ordered out. Since then no foreigners have been permitted beyond the high walls that surround the former colonial mansion where the special trial took place.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWSMAN PLEADS GUILTY IN UNREST

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22 — David Rabkin, one of 12 journalists arrested by the security police since the black unrest began in South Africa three months ago, pleaded guilty in a Cape Town court today to having written and distributed pamphlets on behalf of several banned organizations, including the African National Congress. He faces a mandatory jail sentence of at least five years.

Mr. Rabkin, a copy editor at The Argus, a Cape Town newspaper, pleaded guilty to two counts under the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act.

A co-defendant, Jeremy Cronin, who is a lecturer at the University of Cape Town, also pleaded guilty on both counts. Mr. Rabkin's wife, Susan, who is eight months pregnant, pleaded guilty to the Internal Security Act charge, which carries a minimum penalty of a year in all.

E.O.K. Horwood, Attorney General of Cape Province, who is prosecutor in the case, accepted the plea. H.E.J. Walters, the Supreme Court judge who is trying the case, will pass sentence when the prosecution completes its evidence, probably tomorrow. There are no juries in South African trials.

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Available in navy 100% worsted wool. 275.00
Wool. in a Class by Itself.



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DS IN BOMBING N YORK HILTON

1, but Police Say They st Nothing of F.A.L.N., aimed Responsibility

SEPH B. TREAFTER
aid yesterday that although
n independence group had
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Tuesday night, they knew
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had been the container for
parts of a clock that they
had been used as "part,"
but they said laboratory
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plastique," been used.
ir after the bomb exploded
M. in the hotel on the
Americas between 53d and
woman telephoned. The
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-which injured no one—
the F.A.L.N. the initials
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in New York in a little



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gency unit inspecting
the 23d floor of the
Tuesday night, after
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as hurt in the blast.

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one at the corner of 53d
1 Avenue, the F.A.L.N. in-
bomb had been detonated
pearance of the Governor
Rafael Hernandez Colón,
a third-floor ballroom of
Hilton to raise funds for
the fall.
d development. Warner
or of the Tavern-on-the-
s on city-owned property
said that "in the interest
" he had canceled a lunch-
Puerto Rican government
hold there on Thursday
tors and writers.
ret, executive director of
Company of Puerto Rico,
of the lunch on for the St.
id he was "sickened" by
overreaction to the activi-
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has had to endure so much
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estimated that the bomb
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age Is Described
and hotel representatives
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stairwell at the 24th floor,
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a three-inch water pipe,
police believe the attaché
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any members or whether
quarters.

fy assumption is that it's
und very, very tightly knit
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e people who are directly
e manufacture and placing

The corduroy news: vested suits at super savings!

Make a corduroy comment: easy going sophistication. Pinwale cotton corduroy in your choice of vested suit styles. Classically tailored in tan, rust or brown. Or the new European look in tan, grey, rust or blue. R-S-L (D.010) Regularly \$85 sale \$65 (Slight charge for alterations).

Save \$40 on this genuine leather jacket by Europecraft®

Genuine leather from a maker you know and respect, too. So it's only sensible to come on in now while the savings are hot! Four-pocket button-front style in the new leisure length. Genuine 100% leather shell with nylon lining. Almond or rum. 36-46R. (D.113) Regularly \$140 sale \$100

20% off Macy's Own Brand cableknit cardigan! With shawl collar, leather look buttons plus two handy pockets. 100% acrylic so it's machine wash-dry. Camel, rust, hunter green. S-M-L-XL (D.107) Regularly \$20 sale \$16

Imported knit shirts with your favorite stripes. Great-looking collection of collared styles with new front styling. Washable acrylic knit in lots of terrific colors. S-M-L-XL (D.437) Regularly \$13 sale \$10

Famous maker long sleeve print shirts. Shirts with those attention-grabbing prints you love: geometrics, scenics and more. Nylon or polyester in browns, tans or blues. S-M-L-XL (D.438) Originally \$17 and \$18 sale \$8

Patent leather shoes by Freeman. Step into sophistication and save 30%! Wipe clean patent leather uppers in black, brown, rust or navy. 7½-12D to EEE. Not every size in every color. (D.046) Regularly \$36 sale \$25

Famous maker cotton denim jean set. Your kind of casual in feel-good pre-washed denim. Buy separately or as a set. (D.183) Flared jeans, 30-38R, L, XL. Regularly \$21 sale \$16 Jacket, S-M-L-XL. Regularly \$30 sale \$18



sale \$12
vest of slacks



sale \$70

Save 31% to 33%: famous maker anytime separates

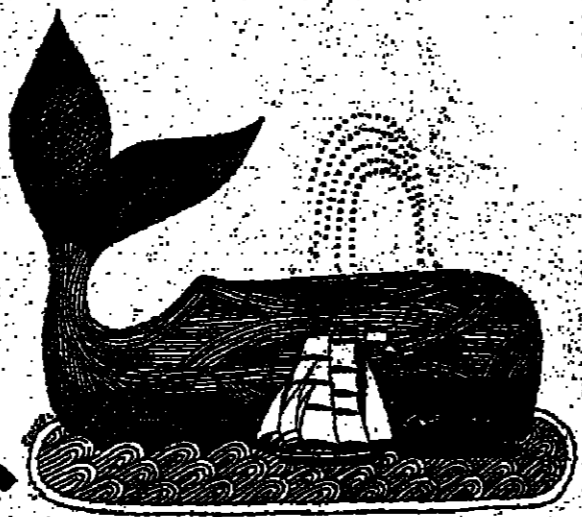
Pick just the pieces you need for the look you want. We have the makings of some great outfits at absolutely knockout savings! Polyester doubleknit in navy or brown. (D.182/408) Sportcoat, 38-46R, regularly \$36 sale \$25 Vest, 38-46R, regularly \$18 sale \$12 Solid color slack, 32-42, reg. \$18 sale \$12 Coordinating plaid slack (not shown), 32-42, Regularly \$18 sale \$12

The trench. Dig it: European styled, sensationally priced

The essential trench coat from a very famous maker. Doublebreasted, full cut styling, right off the streets of London. 100% cotton-twill shell with zip-out lining of acrylic/polyester/wool. British tan, of course. 36-44R. (D.102) Regularly \$90 sale \$70

Macy's Men's Store; Furnishings (D.107/437/438), Street Floor; Clothing (D.0110/046/102/113/183/182/408), Second Floor, Herald Square and the Macy's near you. We regret, no mail or phone.

Macy's Whale of a sale



Thursday * Friday * Saturday

20% OFF CENTURA

Our once-a-year sale of Corning's finest dinnerware. Shown here, 2 of 3 classic white patterns. Dishwasher safe, oven-to-table Pyroceram. Comparable savings on matching accessories.

20-pc. white coupe set, was 65.00, **now 52.00.**

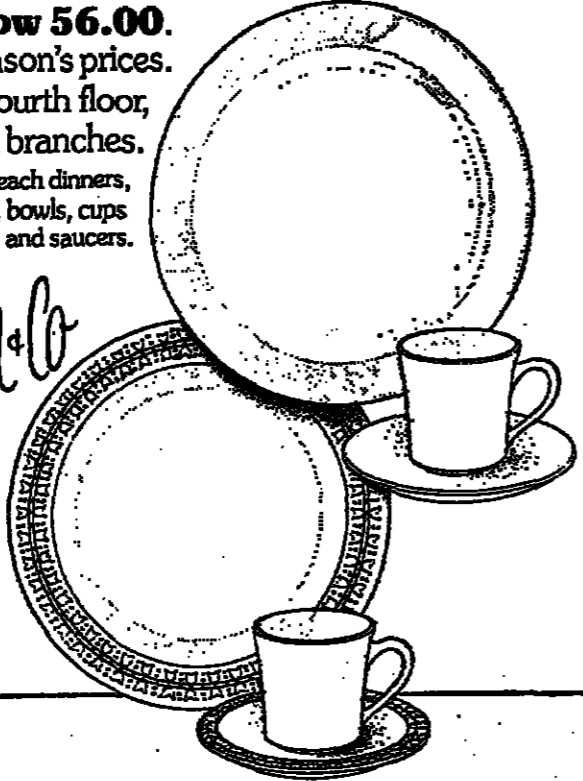
20-pc. white sculptured rim set, was 70.00, **now 56.00.**

Off this season's prices.

Dinnerware, fourth floor, Fifth Avenue and branches.

Sets include: 4 each dinners, salads, bowls, cups and saucers.

B. Altman & Co.



Schmidt's Opponent Appeals To Old-Fashioned Virtues

Continued From Page 1

rope as "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles."

"I was 15 years old when the war ended," the 6-foot-4-inch candidate said as his four-car campaign train rolled through the Eifel hills the other day before his 100th campaign appearance. "No part of our fatherland suffered as much from the war as this area, where the Ardennes offensive was launched," he said. "We don't want nationalism, but we're entitled to a normal feeling of



His opponent, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appears tired and drawn.

national pride—it's the most natural thing in the world."

And the crowds respond—not with wild enthusiasm, but with simplicity and answering warmth. "Our opponents underestimate us," Mr. Kohl says. "They thought I was just a dope from the provinces."

Most of West Germany, decentralized and rural, is "the provinces," and Mr. Kohl knows it. Helmut Schmidt has always been a respected figure here, but never a popular one. His campaign emphasizes that he knows more than his opponent, has more experience and more expertise. "Kohl sticks his finger in the air to see which way the wind blows," Mr. Schmidt says.

"That's all right—he doesn't know any better."

In this election there are few concrete issues, and personal styles could decide who wins. Mr. Kohl, though almost unknown outside West Germany, is given an even chance of winning on Oct. 3.

Mr. Schmidt says privately, "Election campaigns are nonsense—a waste of time." Mr. Kohl says they can be fun. Mr. Schmidt looks pale, tired and drawn, his small figure hunched in a dark scarf and a coat. Mr. Kohl looks as fresh and rested now as when he began his campaign Aug. 21.

Mr. Kohl wades into crowds and shakes hands, and in the market place of the rural farming town of Euskirchen the other day he picked up a head of green cabbage ("Kohl" in German) and told a farmer, Josef Arnold, "You should put more of these out for sale."

"You bet I'll vote for him," Mr. Arnold said, hardly able to contain himself.

The Pea Soup Comes First

Mr. Schmidt keeps his hands in his coat pocket and silences a crowd when it chants "Helmut, Helmut." When a union man at a closed meeting in Krefeld asked him what he planned to do for the disabled, Mr. Schmidt said, "Do you mind if we eat our pea soup first?"

His campaign also appeals to patriotism, to pride in what he calls "the German model," and many of his rallies also end with the playing of the national anthem. But his style has been superior, defensive and shrill.

Mr. Kohl is not all ease and warmth. He flies into a cold rage at his aides when the bus won't fit down the narrow road to the campaign hall in Wertheim. "Stupidity," he mutters.

But not a sign of his irritation shows to the public or to the press, with whom he spends hours every day in the campaign train dining car. Instead he praises the wines of the Saar valley as the oxidized slopes of the green vineyards slip by and demolishes a plum tart piled high with whipped cream. "He can eat them by the dozens," an aide laments.

A Taste for Mentholated Snuff

A sweet tooth for pastries is a quintessential German middle-class habit. Mr. Schmidt by contrast has an odd predilection for mentholated snuff, something not one German in a thousand shares with him.

Mr. Schmidt, too, spends time with reporters on his train but his conversation is businesslike, precise, clipped, and when



Campaigning in the Ruhr, Helmut Kohl displays optimism and ex-

he's tired (he's 57, Mr. Kohl is only 49) all he says is "Yes," "No," or sometimes even "Nonsense." At that, he limits himself to three rallies a day—"I have to govern, too," he says.

Mr. Kohl's powerful appeal is to the unorganized, the little people in the staunch German middle class who feel threatened by the big labor unions, changing moral values among the young, the social unrest of all Western societies in the late 1960's and early 1970's. He races to 10 speeches and rallies every day and the people come by the hundreds.

Slogan Stirs the Middle Class

Enzo Guratzsch, a 21-year-old business school student, came in blue jeans to a rally in the wine-growing town of Hoppenheim the other day and explained: "Kohl should make it—he's calm, confident, and he does seem to radiate a warmth. We need a change."

Mr. Kohl's slogan, "Freedom instead of socialism," appeals to the vague fear of the middle class that if the country stays on its present course the eventual, distant result will be "socialism." What would actually change if Mr. Kohl is elected is very little, something both

candidates concede privately, promises the social security "would remain intact, but he it on a sounder financial basis (taxe policies Willy Brandt be continue on the foundation c he laid, but Mr. Kohl says he w that the other side finally live commitments.

In these final days, Mr. Kohl phrased a new message. "Let's the Swedes," he says. Swedish their Social Democrats, vice last Sunday after 44 y Schmidt's have been in power seven.

Three Admit Parrot Sm

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 C Three Australians pleaded gull day to smuggling 55 parrots \$40,000 into the United States, men are Gregory Rogers, 28, and Francis Viatches, both of 57 Brian Telling, 38, of Southport land. Customs agents said they the birds, whose export from is illegal, into this country aboc craft. Acting on a tip, an u agent arranged to buy the b arrested the men here.

DINE & SAVE

Johnson Bros. "A La Carte" ironstone collection from England.

20-pc. set in the Straw Hat pattern includes: 4 each dinners, bread and butters, soups, cups & saucers.

Reg. 52.50, **now 39.90** Save on matching gourmet oven-to-tableware also. Open stock savings too:

	Reg.	Now
Dinner	6.95	5.50
Salad	3.95	2.95
Bread & butter	2.75	2.20
Fruit	2.75	2.20
Soup	3.95	2.95

Dinnerware, fourth floor, Fifth Avenue and branches.

Off regular prices. Sale ends Sept. 30

B. Altman & Co.



25% OFF WEDGWOOD

Fine bone china 45-pc. dinner-ware sets in a delightful strawberry and leaf pattern.

You get 8 each: dinners, salads, bread & butters, cups & saucers; one each: sugar, creamer, open vegetable and 12" platter.

Reg. 478.50, **now 358.88.**

Come, refresh your table and your budget.

Dinnerware, fourth floor, Fifth Avenue and branches.

Off regular prices. Sale ends Sept. 30

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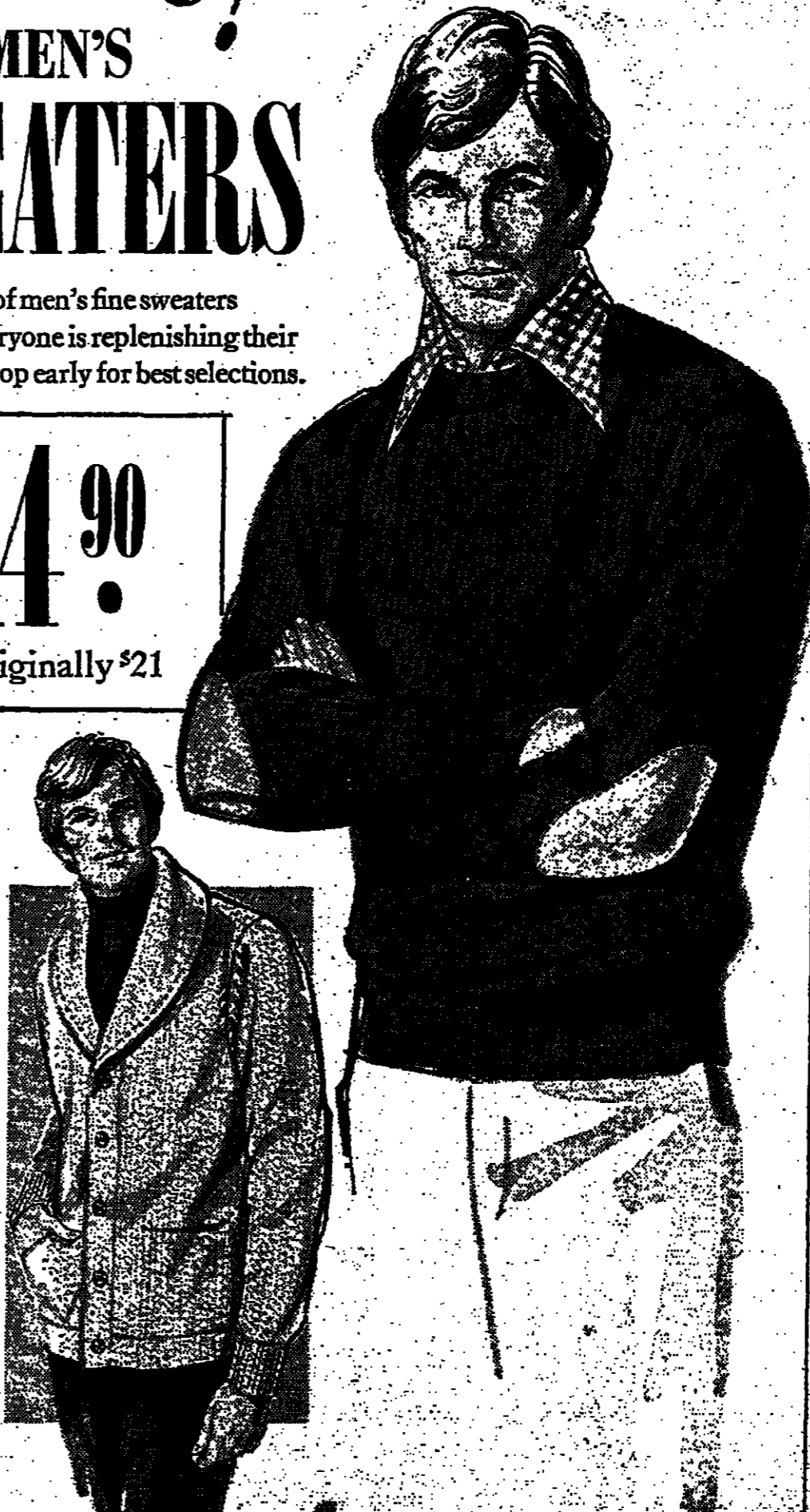
Sale! MEN'S SWEATERS

We offer this sale of men's fine sweaters at a time when everyone is replenishing their Fall wardrobe. Shop early for best selections.

14.90
Originally \$21

Crew neck sweater with elbow-patch feature. 65% wool and 35% polyester. Machine washable. In solid colors of brown, burgundy, forest green, oxford grey, navy or canary. S-M-L-XL.

Assorted styles and patterns. Not every size in every pattern and color. S-M-L-XL. Values to \$25.



Rogers Peet

ARIS GOLD OPPORTUNITY SALE

ON NIKON NEW GEAR OUR INCREDIBLE PRICES

GET A NIKON SYSTEM GEAR! Merchandise direct from Nikon without according to our chosen—gold re Nikon product that

FREE TICKET TO OWNER'S COURSE \$10 VALUE with a or 1000 membership pur

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Planning Commission Votes Approval of Constructing a Hotel Incorporating Landmark Villard House

GLENN FOWLER
 After 11 months of debate and controversy, the City Planning Commission voted yesterday to approve a 51-story luxury hotel on the landmark Villard House site near St. Patrick's Cathedral.

who said the Villard House, designed in Italian Renaissance style by McKim, Mead & White and completed in 1886, has "the great misfortune of occupying one of the most valuable sites in the city."

Tower to Be Included
 Acknowledging that "to retain the houses in their present form would require great sacrifice" by the present owner, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, Mr. Raponi said he had cast his negative vote in the hope of calling public attention to "the fact that we are standing by while our precious architectural heritage is being destroyed by the onslaught of the market."

The Board of Estimate, calls for a \$60 million tower to be erected on adjoining land east of the houses, which are between 50th and 51st Streets.

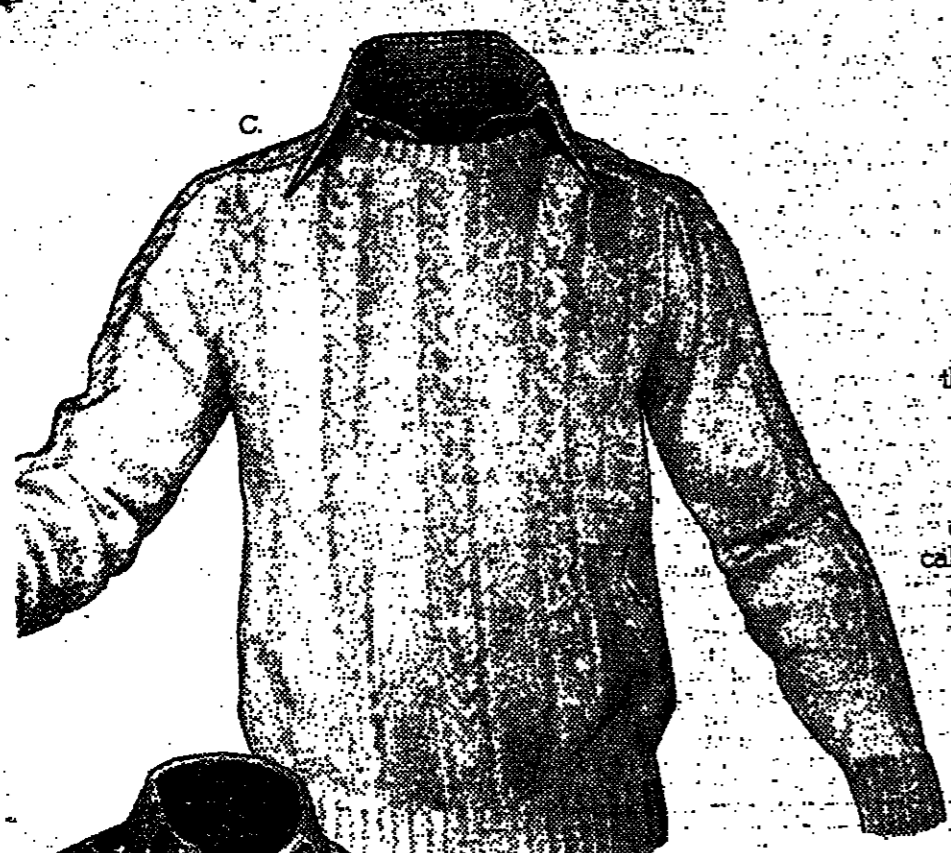
Mr. Helmsley, who built the Park Lane Hotel on Central Park and who is the city's largest private developer, originally proposed the Palace Hotel more than two years ago. The design, by Emery Roth & Sons, has undergone extensive revision to win acceptance by the Landmarks Commission and private preservationist groups.

The final plans, backed by such groups as the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Municipal Arts Society, called for the Madison Avenue courtyard between the two houses to serve as the hotel's main pedestrian entrance. Two of the most significant interiors, the Gold Room and a former dining room, will be incorporated into the hotel as public rooms. The hotel tower will have 775 transient rooms, 107 residential units and two floors for commercial space.

Proposals Meet Objections
 At its meeting yesterday in City Hall, the Planning Commission also heard several objections to proposals it had made to reduce the scope of land-use review by local community boards under the City Charter.

Commission members said they were merely attempting to eliminate burdensome trivia, such as community-board approval of permits for underground utility pipes. But the move was seen by others as an attempt to subvert the Charter reforms approved by the voters last November.

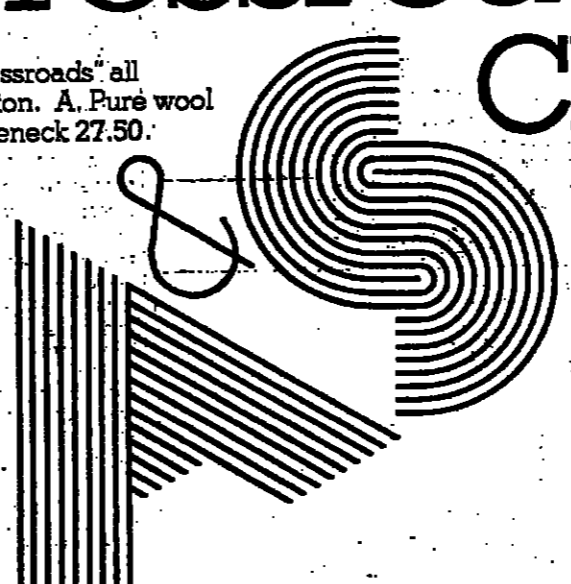
Disaster Area Is Declared
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Reuters) — President Ford declared California a major disaster area today after severe storms and flooding in the southern part of the state from tropical storm Kathleen two weeks ago. The President's action allows the use of Federal funds for relief and recovery efforts.



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GIMBELS

Schorr's Job Status Uncertain Despite Gain Over Ethics Panel

By LES BROWN

Although the House ethics committee dropped its case yesterday against Daniel Schorr, the CBS News correspondent's status with the network remained uncertain.

Until a week or so ago, all indications were that Mr. Schorr, who was suspended from his network duties last Feb. 23, would not be asked to return.

But high-ranking officials of the network were reported so impressed with Mr. Schorr's presentation before the committee last week, and with the public reaction to it, that his chances for reinstatement appeared markedly improved.

Mr. Schorr said last night that he had been contacted late yesterday afternoon by Sandy Socolow, vice president of CBS News in Washington, about his employment but that he was asked not to discuss what was said.

A spokesman for CBS News in New York said of Mr. Schorr: "He is not reinstated as of this moment. We will address ourselves to the problems between us promptly."

A Discreet Silence

Because CBS News has officially maintained a discreet silence about the real nature of its conflict with Mr. Schorr, the public has been under the impression that his suspension was connected wholly to the investigation by the House ethics committee, formally known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

That impression is why Mr. Schorr might be asked to return to CBS News, where he has worked for 23 years.

But the case against Mr. Schorr at CBS had relatively little to do with the rightness or wrongness of his role in passing the secret House intelligence report to The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York, for publication.

Within CBS News, Mr. Schorr has been accused of deceiving its executives and of causing them initially to suspect one of his fellow correspondents of giving the document to the weekly newspaper.

According to persons close to the situation, Mr. Schorr at first denied being the

source of the publication, and then allegedly raised the question of how the document might have come into the possession of Aaron Latham, a reporter for The Voice.

Mr. Latham had written the preface to the transcript of the secret report for the paper. Mr. Latham is also a friend of Lesley Stahl, a correspondent for CBS News in its Washington bureau.

Since Mr. Schorr had said he was not responsible for the publication, certain executives of CBS News then suspected that Miss Stahl had taken the document from Mr. Schorr's desk and made a photocopy of it for Mr. Latham.

Mr. Schorr had known about the rumor but, the CBS sources say, made no effort to intercede and correct the misapprehension of the executives.

Consulted Her Lawyer

Miss Stahl, who has confirmed that version of the story, said she was so upset at the time she had consulted her attorney on how to deal with the matter.

When questioned about the incident, Mr. Schorr called it a misunderstanding that would be clarified when he was able to discuss it with officials of the network.

CBS News executives have said that several members of the Washington bureau would be demoralized if Mr. Schorr were allowed to return to work.

But industry sources reported that, after Mr. Schorr's presentation before the House ethics committee, Arthur R. Taylor, president of CBS Inc., advised CBS News officials that it would be well to reinstate Mr. Schorr.

Man Surrenders in Slaying

CAMDEN, N.J., Sept. 22 (UPI)—A Philadelphia man surrendered to Camden authorities today to face a murder charge. The man, Weldon Covington, 31 years old, had been sought since Saturday in the shooting of Miguel Cruz, 21, of Camden. The authorities said Mr. Cruz had been shot on a street in an argument over a woman.

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E PANEL ENDS IRY INTO SCHORR

Continued From Page 1

to head off a "classic confrontation between Congress and the press."

of the committee's investigation was ordered by a House vote, was the identification of the had made a copy of the document available to Mr. Schorr. t itself was a detailed examination of the activities of Intelligence Agency and other intelligence-gathering bodies that ide by the House intelligence, led by Representative Otisocrat of Suffolk County.

use Wanted Secrecy

had voted to keep the document's publication by the Village sally newspaper, caused an in the House because many ves felt that the unauthorre severely compromised the e House to keep its own, se-

quent ethics committee invest-how Mr. Schorr obtained it, which was conducted by gents of the Federal Bureau on, cost more than \$150,000, persons were questioned but tion failed to identify Mr. ce.

Mr. Schorr, testifying before e under oath, refused to ef-the source or produce his e report. He appeared at a g with Aaron Latham, an w York magazine, Clay S. ditor-in-chief and publisher e Voice, and Sheldon Zalaz- r editor of New York maga- rrently is the editor of Forbes ese three witnesses had pre- llege Voice's version of the mmittee report.

upt Resolution Drawn

ay's session of the ethics s staff had drawn up a reso- pending that the House cite r contempt of Congress be- failed to produce the sub- s of the report.

as not introduced. Instead : was diluted to read merely use "initiate proceedings" Schorr, and turn the case stice Department for action.

by Representative Edward ublican of Michigan, the ed by a vote of 6 to 5 with eant.

ive Thad Cochran, Republi- sippi, then moved to strip his House press credentials rder of this session.

ive Also Failed

on a vote of 7 to 4. The n voted 9 to 1 to absolve nd last week's other wit- rther compliance with con- nas.

committee rejected on a 5 a resolution stating that e does not recommend" cit- r for contempt of Congress. id the committee address refusal of Mr. Schorr and disclose information about he report.

otes the committee chair- itative John J. Flynn, Demo- a, said that the panel would v to approve its own report igation. He said the draft "not be released to any persons."

Hearings ned to Oct. 27 ss Kidnapping

LES LEDBETTER
1 in The New York Times

Calif., Sept. 22—Pretrial ions were postponed today chilla kidnapping case in an Francisco area men are the July 15 kidnapping of dren and their school bus : northwest of here.

L. Hammerberg of Madera or Court set Oct. 27 as the d N. Woods, 24 years old; enfeld, 24, and Richard A. 2, James's brother, are to y grand jury felony indict- g 27 counts of kidnapping, ve counts of kidnapping jury and 18 counts of rob-

so granted defense motions s of venue arguments begin et Oct. 19 for arguments ions seeking pretrial dis- cking a continuance of the " limiting public access to s, and to officials and at- ted with the case.

nty District Attorney David said afterwards that he eda County District Attor- pose all defense motions, extension of the gag order t to move the trial.

for the defendants have at a gag order is necessary s disclosure of facts or evi- ng to the defense that may had or suppressed in other eads.

for The Fresno Bee, the blished 20 miles south of eally had four employees riting information from a grand jury transcript, also tainst the gag order.

endants looked grim when ough here handcuffed at a morning from Oakland, e being held in \$1 million sswear, with the handcuffs y chatted amiably in the 0th before the 20-minute

Guilty in Fatal Beating

Sept. 22 (AP)—A 19-year-old eph Fluker of Newark, was saturday in the karate-lick s 22-year-old neighbor. The was found guilty of first- r in the beating death last Flat, and he was sentenced sment by Essex County F. Michael Caruso. The de- was convicted of assault and r. Flath's 61-year-old com- e, Esther Isharry, and of eople



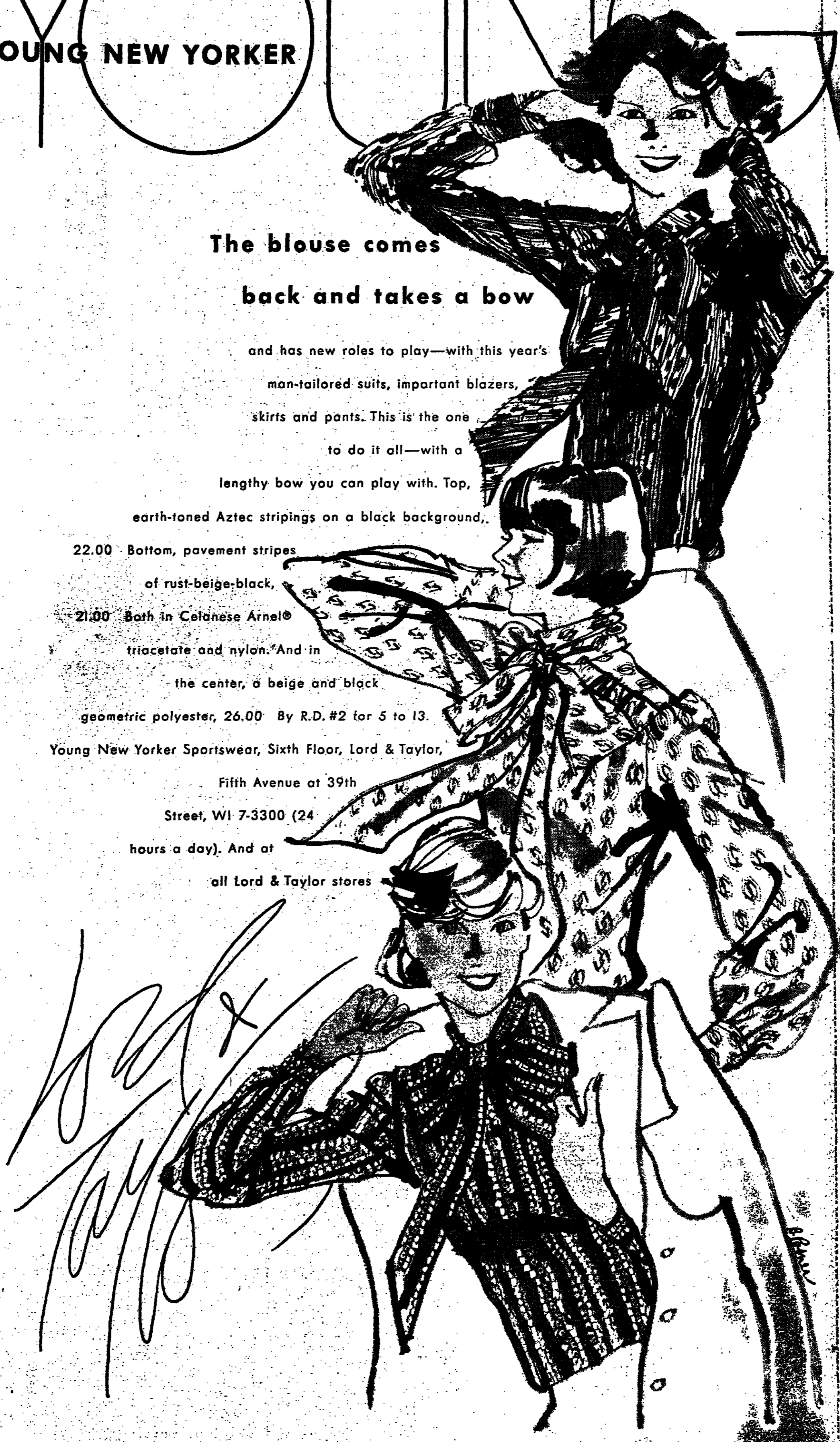
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Two Soviet Astronauts Prepare to Come Back to Earth

COMMENTS IN AN ARTICLE ATTRIBUTED TO INCORPORATED

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP)—The two astronauts orbiting the earth in Soyuz 22 were preparing to return to the Soviet Union after a week in space, Tass announced today.

The official Soviet press agency said that Col. Valery Bykovsky, the 42-year-old commander of the mission, and Vladimir Akseov, the 41-year-old flight engineer, completed their work on "biological objects" this morning and "began operations to prepare for their flight back to earth."

"The astronauts checked the condition and operation of the on-board systems and took containers with film, the log books and other research materials to the descent craft," Tass said. "They per-

formed a trial switch-on of the propulsion unit.

"According to telemetric information and reports from on board the spacecraft, all systems of the Soyuz 22 are functioning normally and the crew members feel well."

The report did not say when the landing would be made.

Colonel Bykovsky and Mr. Akseov were sent up on Sept. 15 for intensive photography of the earth's surface, using a special camera developed by the East German concern of Karl Zeiss Jena. Tass said at the time that a major part of the mission was to photograph East Germany and the Soviet Union.

"In the second half of the working day yesterday," Tass reported today, "the crew took the final pictures of the earth's surface, photographing areas in the [East] German Democratic Republic as well as the Baltic republics, Karelia [a region in the Soviet Union] and the Moscow and Leningrad regions. The photography program was fully carried out."

Colonel Bykovsky, in a television interview taped before the launching, said that the flight would be relatively short and that the astronauts would not link up with the orbiting space station Salyut 6. Two other astronauts returned to earth a month ago after seven weeks aboard the space station.

Because of an editing change in The New York Times yesterday, the selection of Dr. Joseph P. Kamp as the new president of Benin was incorrectly attributed to the of the former president camp actually had been made by Dr. Parker, the husband of Dr. Ga-

as saying he had read an article in the magazine reporting, among things, on his wife's affair with faculty member. It further goes on to say, ironically, "I was less right now than I have been in my life."

The remarks were actually Dr. Murphy.

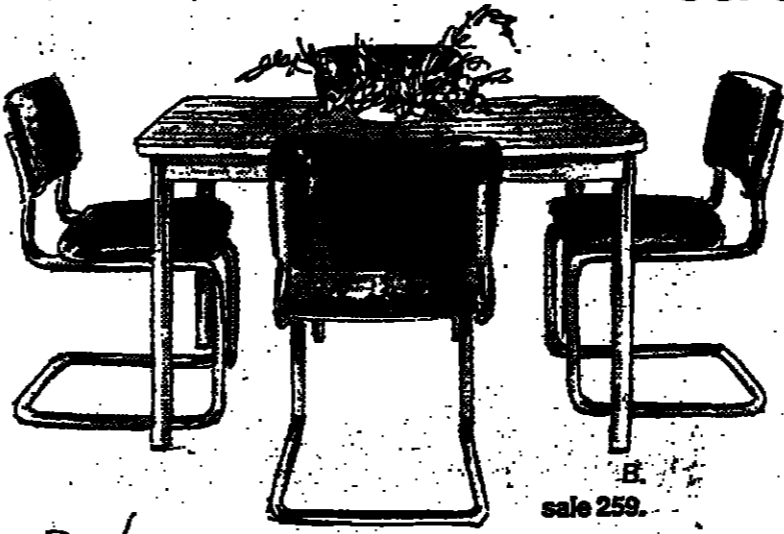
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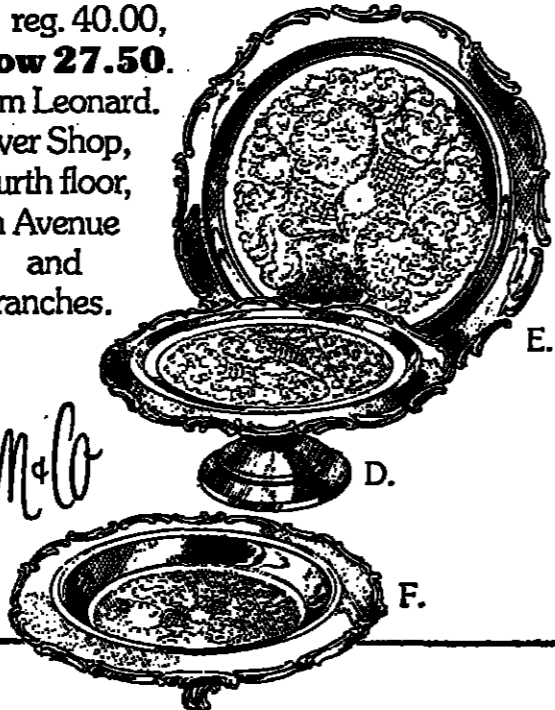
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April, in 1972

CURBS URGED DNA RESEARCH

at Senate Hearing Say Curbs Should Apply to All Experimental Work

By GOLD M. SCHEMCK JR.
Staff Writer of The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Scientists before a Senate subcommittee urged that strict guidelines for hazardous research on local DNA should be universal.

A difference of opinion among whether the existing guidelines are strict enough. Several witnesses expressed concern over the lack of the full scope of research at present, restrictive guidelines are called recombinant DNA only to research supported at Institutes of Health.

At Senate subcommittee hearings, Dr. Donald S. Frederickson of the institutes, said that the guidelines should be universal for scientists doing research.

The National Science Foundation has the guidelines applicable to research supported by that Federal agency. The Defense Department has its own; it is not supporting any now, but would use the guidelines, Dr. Frederickson said.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, made a point of a letter they sent to President Nixon in July, urging him to issue guidelines more universally. They said they had received no response from the White House.

Senator Kennedy is chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. Senator Javits is a ranking minority member.

Deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, is the genetic material of all living cells. It is made up of DNA research, pieces of material from different cells joined together and transcribing cells.

It is a kind of recombination and, in genes of plants, animals can be grown in bacteria. It is a living organism, such as a virus, could be given traits and never had in nature.

The potential for science, agriculture are seen in this field, and also tremendous risks. It was the risks that led to the enactment of strict guidelines after years of debate among scientists. The guidelines were issued by the National Institutes of Health.

Senator Kennedy said that he believed the guidelines should be universal to the guidelines. He said that industry compliance is required by the refusal of the Atomic Energy Commission to send a representative to testify at the hearing. The commission is believed to be engaged in this sort of work, G.E. declined to comment, Senator Kennedy said, adding that he is a leading scientist in this field.

Companies Are Interested
The prescription drug industry, Stetler, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, said that all of the about 30 major drug companies in the association are "very much interested" in DNA research, but that they were not actively engaged in it.

Dr. John G. Adams, the vice president for scientific relations, said that his company would accept the curbs voluntarily and would support a concept of a registry of progress in the field.

Some scientists differed on present guidelines were strict, but they generally agreed that the guidelines were needed and that all scientists engaged in DNA studies should follow them.

That Killed Believed New Disease in U.S.

By GOLD M. SCHEMCK JR.
Staff Writer of The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22—After a year of research on a mysterious disease that struck an American Legion in Philadelphia, the health secretary believes it is probably new to modern medicine.

The disease does not fit any known "toxicology," Dr. Bachman said. "That means we find the answer—if we probably be dealing with a disease that was unknown before."

Dr. Bachman was interviewed after he and other members met in Atlanta at the Center for Disease Control. He has led Federal efforts to study the disease.

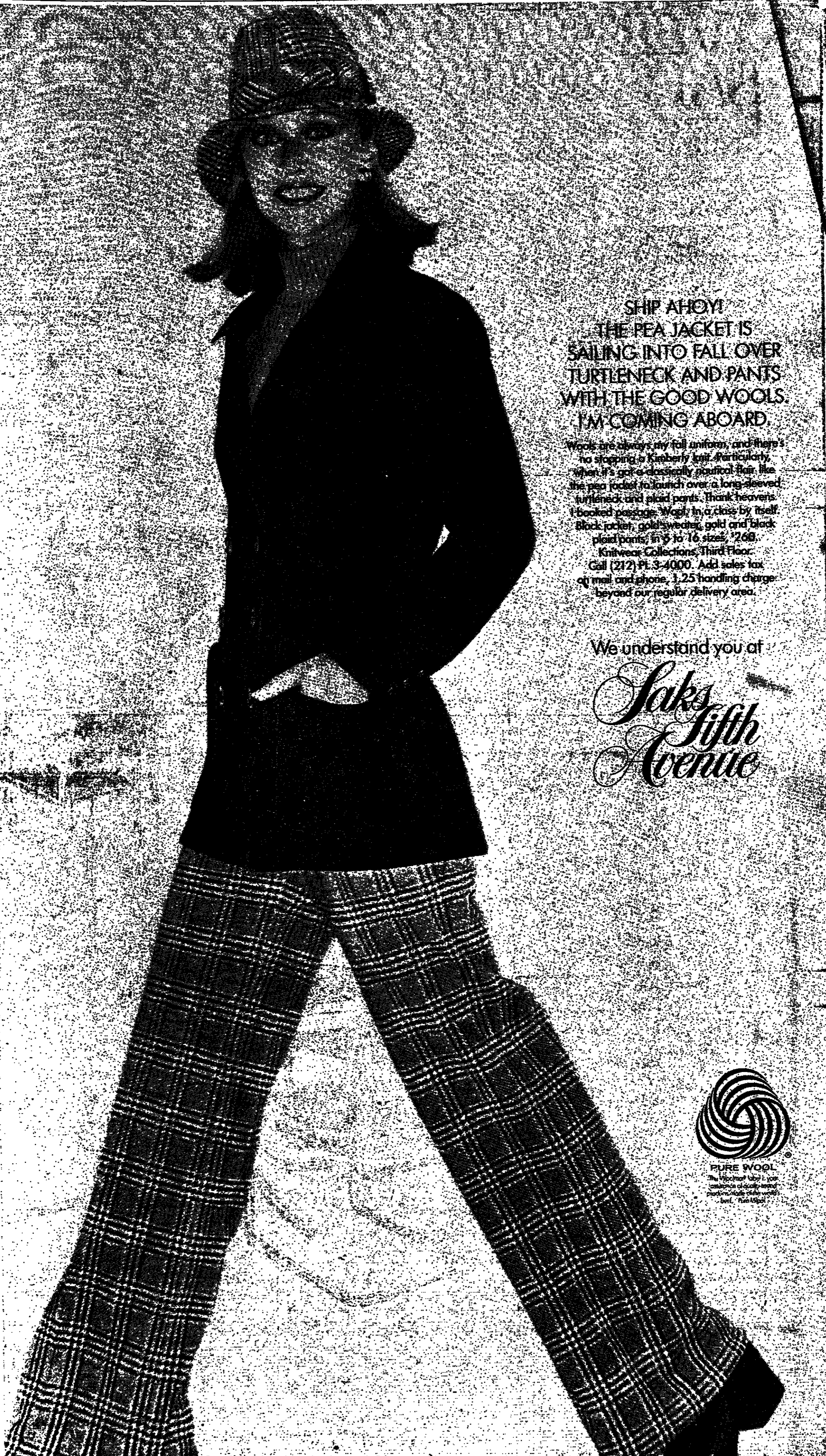
The disease is characterized by high fever, chills, and has killed 29 persons in Philadelphia. Nearly all the cases are associated with the American Legion convention in Philadelphia.

The disease is possibly bacterial or viral, but the results are not yet complete, without results, Dr. Bachman said. The results, coupled with evidence and the apparent spread of the disease, indicate the disease is caused by some kind of organism, Dr. Bachman said.

The medical, unanimous opinion is that it is an infectious disease, he said that researchers had not identified what poisonous substance caused the illness.

Some scientists suggested that an unknown gas known as nickel carbonyl produced symptoms similar to the mysterious disease. But nickel poisoning, conducted in the laboratory at the University of Connecticut, have been inconclusive.

Dr. Bachman said the nickel carbonyl test is "a highly experimental technique and unproven." "Very few nickel carbonyl are found in the atmosphere, he said, making it a very tough problem."



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F.D.I. Bans Use of Red No. 4 Dye And Carbon Black in Food Items

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The dyes that make jelly beans black and maraschino cherries red were banned today for use in foods.

The candy industry said it could switch to another dye to keep on making items such as black jelly beans and licorice. It was unclear whether another additive could be used for the red cherries. They also are marketed in green and in their natural yellow color after processing.

The Food and Drug Administration said the safety of the two dyes was questionable. The one called Red No. 4 may cause urinary bladder polyps and atrophy of the adrenal glands, it said. And for the color carbon black, there is no reliable testing method to assure that it does not contain a cancer-causing byproduct, the F.D.A. said.

The Government ban on the two dyes does not affect stocks already produced. Red No. 4 was banned for use in foods and drugs taken internally but still can be used in cosmetics and externally applied drugs.

Carbon black was banned for use in candies, drugs and cosmetics such as eye shadow and mascara.

Last February the F.D.A. banned Red No. 2, then the nation's most widely used artificial color in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

The agency announced today that it planned some orders on 32 more color additives.

It said that on Oct. 25 it will ban 10 more color additives that had been given provisional approval for use only in cosmetics.

It also plans to approve permanently 20 other colors for use only in external drugs and cosmetics by the year's end. It will give industry more time to conduct further safety testing of 52 other colors, three of them in food.

The F.D.A. said its latest actions clarified the status of every color additive that has had provisional approval status.

"The actions we are announcing today will provide continued assurance to the consumer that the safety of color additives used in food, drugs and cosmetics has been adequately demonstrated," Sherwin Gardner, deputy F.D.A. commissioner, said.

An F.D.A. spokesman said other dyes could be used to make candies such as jelly beans black.

A spokesman at the National Confectioners Association in Chicago said most of the group's members were prepared to switch to a substitute coloring.

Draper-Rockwell Strike Ends

HOPEDALE, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Members of the United Steelworkers of America have ended a two-day walkout at the Draper-Rockwell Corporation by voting to accept a contract that includes a pay cut in the first year. An estimated total of 550 striking workers had vetoed a similar proposal last Sunday. Under the three-year agreement, the workers will have a pay cut of 9.1 percent the first year. The cut will be restored in a lump sum in October 1977. Under the old agreement employees averaged about \$5.75 hourly.

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ORS DISCUSS CAID REFORMS

Concludes That Cost Program Is Excessive Regulation Urged

NANCY HICKS
Sept. 22—In the wake of the Sept. 22 bankruptcy in the \$17 billion Medicaid program, Federal and state officials are discussing reforms that would reduce health care for the poor. The program, which is the largest public utility of the Medicaid Task Force of the National Governors' Conference, representatives of 12 states, including Dr. Paul Willing, deputy director of Medicaid, and Jay Conover, senior staff member of the Medicaid Committee, to figure out the program for the poor.

Dr. Willing said that the program should be set by the Governor of having the program "paid for" for services as

in today did not represent the needs of the governors, which were met at their annual meeting.

Called Too Great
The program raised today did show that health programs are not working. The program is not working because we should continue to have the program in which the provider is not paid. The Medicaid director

the Department of Health and Welfare, which administers Medicaid, is trying to establish a program to pay for the program.

buy an appendectomy at \$300, why should you pay for the block? The rising Medicaid costs, in 20 states lowering the number of recipients taken on new meaning in investigation by Senator Democrat of Utah, chairman of the Select Committee's long term care.

who dressed in shabby clothes as a Medicaid recipient by Medicaid mills, reported that that city alone lost \$1 million through fraud and abuse.

resulted in the passage of a bill by the Senate on Sept. 22. The legislation would increase the Medicaid program was years ago, it was felt that it would get the best medical care. A health credit card system, rather than a separate system set up.

infusion of Government money produced a rate of increase that is now faster than the Consumer Price Index.

controls, however, has been ineffective. Groups of doctors, hospitals and nursing homes are making it difficult to implement basic controls which people are demanding. Gov. George Busbee said that the Medicaid program is the opening session this year.

with representatives from Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and North Carolina. The group met twice more this year to discuss formal proposals for Medicaid reform.

representatives—Dr. Conover of New York and Dr. Colorado—complained of the Medicaid program. They found that the Medicaid program was often "too expensive" for the Medicaid industry. They told the group that when the Medicaid program was used by the American Hospital Association for changing its name, H.E.W. entered the Medicaid program. That decision cost the State \$45 million.

Medicaid Backs Reform
Sept. 22 (AP)—The Medicaid program, in a significant move, endorsed today legislation to establish machinery to reduce the Medicaid program. The program is the largest public utility of the Medicaid Task Force of the National Governors' Conference.

on the Department of Health and Welfare said that the Medicaid program should be changed to a program that will be paid for by the Medicaid program.

administration believes that the Medicaid program is the largest public utility of the Medicaid Task Force of the National Governors' Conference.

until such times as we must aggressively push to take steps to control Medicaid costs," he told the House Foreign Commerce Committee on health care.

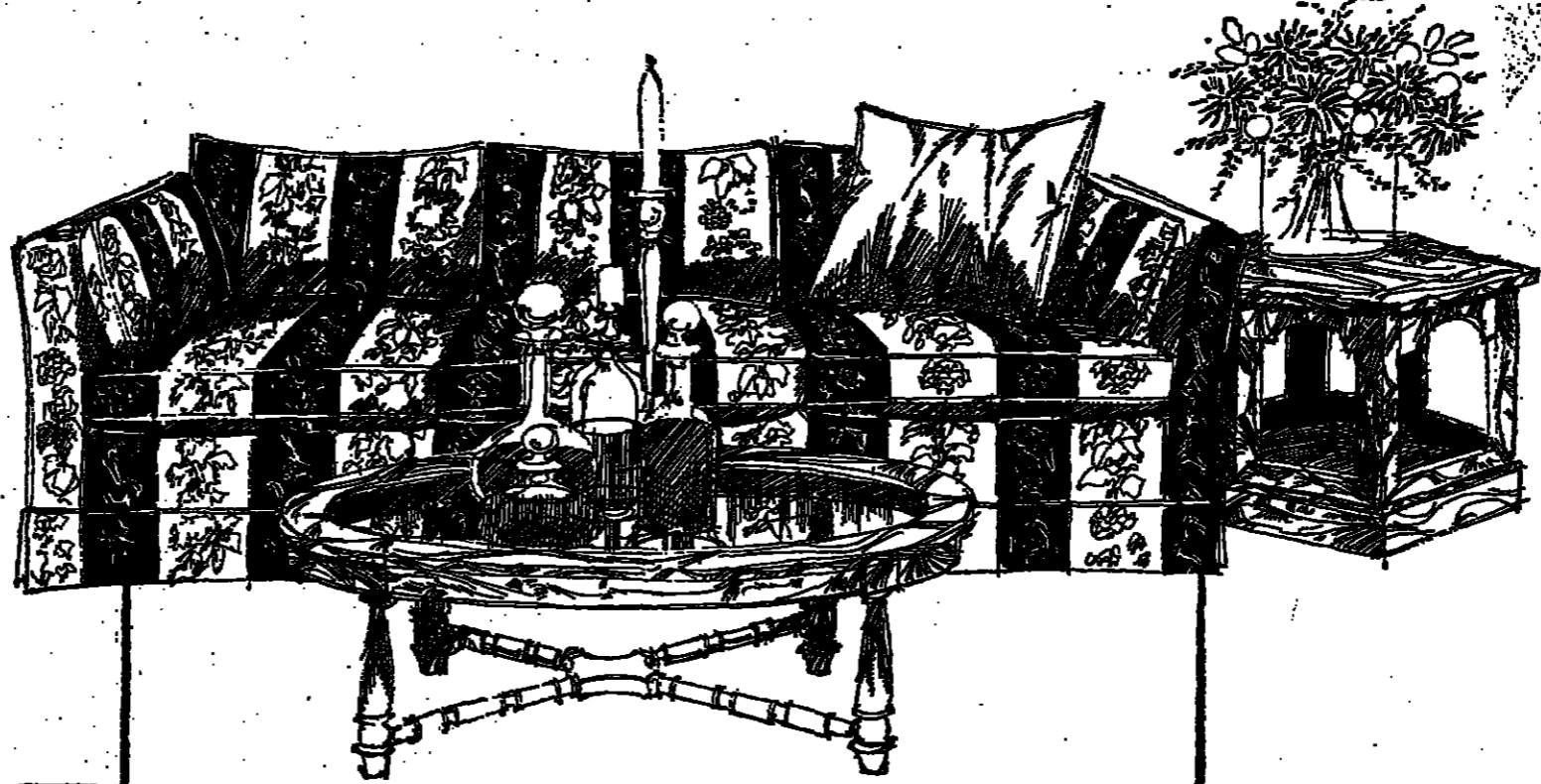
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Altman's great sale for your home

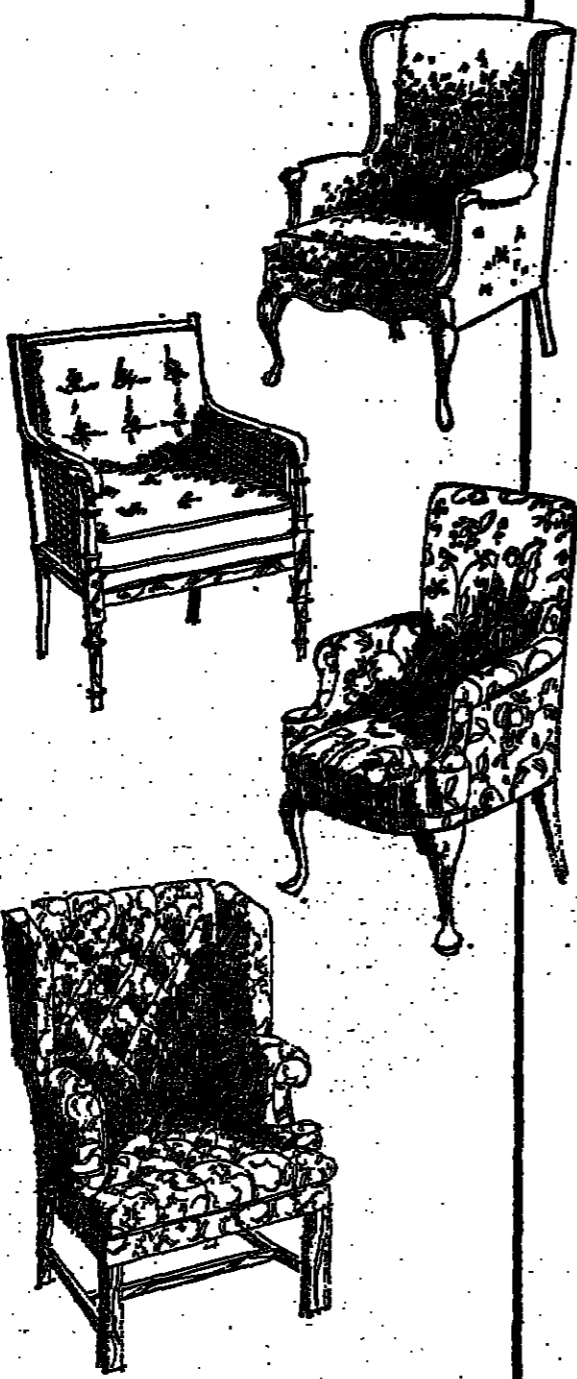


Save 120.00 on our tapestry covered sofa, now 399.00

Reg. 519.00. Graceful tuxedo styling, sturdy construction, loose 3-cushion comfort. Sofa is 85" long; comes in green or gold tapestry print. Matching loveseat, (not shown) reg. 419.00, now 299.00. 8-10 weeks delivery.

Save 20.00 to 50.00 on Italian provincial-style occasional tables, now 99.00 to 259.00.

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4 chairs on sale 169.00 each

Save 50.00 to 70.00 on our Louis XV-style wood-trimmed wing chair, reg. 219.00, 229.00, 239.00.

Save 30.00 to 50.00 on our Italian provincial-style cane chair, reg. 199.00, 209.00, 219.00.

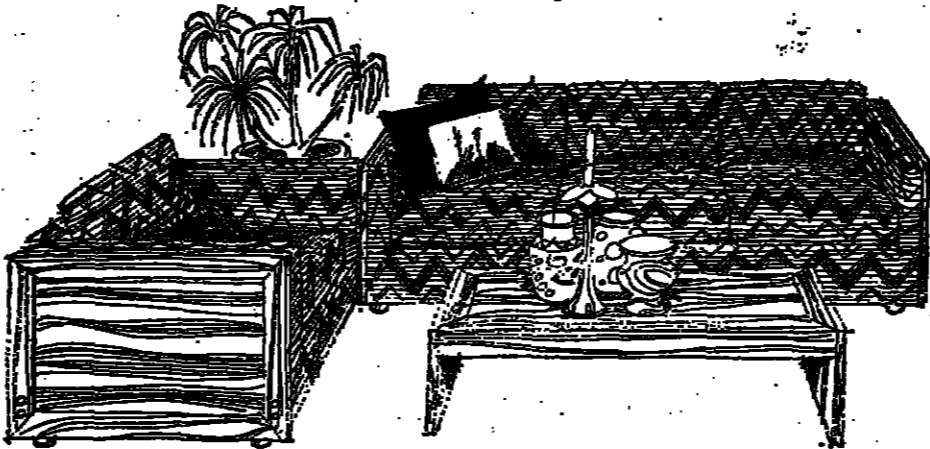
Save 50.00 to 100.00 on our Queen-Anne style chair, reg. 219.00, 239.00, 269.00.

Save 80.00 to 130.00 on our Chippendale-style wing chair, reg. 249.00, 279.00, 299.00.

Choose from a selected group of fabrics from our regular stock: 8-10 weeks delivery.

All off regular prices. All sales end September 30th. Furniture, seventh floor, Fifth Avenue and branches excluding St. Davids.

Use our Deferred Payment Plan and take months to pay for purchases of \$100 or more.



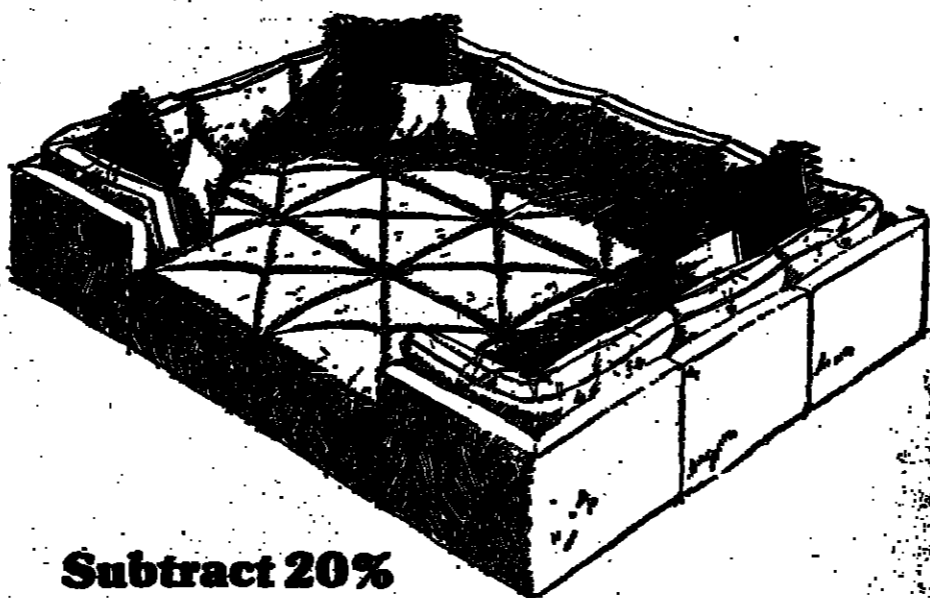
Wood paneled coordinates, now 89.00 to 399.00.

Reg. 110.00 to 500.00. For example, save 101.00 on the 80" 3-cushion sofa shown. Walnut and rosewood veneers frame warm earth-toned flame stitch covering of practical stain- and soil-resistant Herculon® olefin. By Homer. Allow 2 weeks delivery.

	Reg.	Now
Sofa	500.00	399.00
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Save on coordinating accent tables.

Walnut and rosewood veneers on solids for a warm, contemporary touch. End table, reg. 170.00, now 139.00. Shown: Cocktail, reg. 210.00, now 179.00



Subtract 20% on modern mobile multiple units, now 139.00 to 420.00.

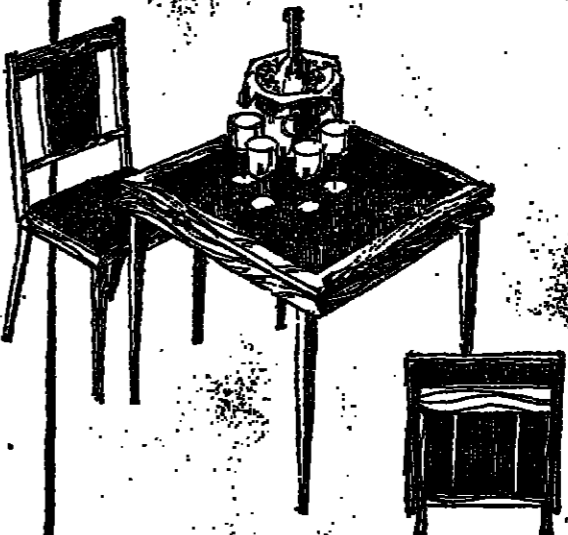
Reg. 180.00 to 525.00. Price depends on which of our fine selection of fabrics you choose. Allow 6 to 8 weeks delivery. For example: As shown 100% cotton velvet:

	Reg.	Now
Corner chair	320.00	249.00
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Save a big 60.00 on our scaled-down dining room table, now 209.00.

Reg. 269.00. Perfect size for apartment living. Selected pecan veneers on hardwood solids with fruitwood finish. Matching side chair with Acrilan® acrylic seat, reg. 89.00, now 65.00. Matching server (not shown), reg. 469.00, now 375.00. 3 styles: French-inspired (sketched here) in dark wood finish with beige seat fabric.



Bridge chairs, now 2 for 65.00.

Reg. 45.00 each. Easy-folding Leg-O-Matic® made for extra sturdiness. Walnut-finished wood with black vinyl seats. Matching bridge table, now 55.00, reg. 65.00. 3 weeks delivery.

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If it rains this weekend, will that ruin your plans?

Bad weather may change your plans, but it won't ruin them if you save the WEEKEND Section from Friday's New York Times. You'll find plenty of things to do, rain or shine.

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Weekend FRIDAY IN The New York Times

Two Major Jobs Bills Are Sent To White House by Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Congress sent two major job bills to President Ford today with the prospect that he will sign one, but might reject the other by pocket veto if the House and Senate adjourn on schedule.

The Senate, by a voice vote, gave final Congressional approval to conference versions of both measures.

One would extend 260,000 public service jobs in state and local governments through the coming fiscal year, with the possibility they could be increased to 500,000 through further Congressional action. The measure is widely supported by members of both parties, and Mr. Ford is expected to sign it.

The other is a \$3.7 billion appropriation for public works construction projects, budget aid to state and local governments and construction of water treatment plants. The Democrats say that it would create 300,000 jobs.

Funds Program Ford Vetoes

It provides the money for programs Congress authorized in July by overriding the President's veto. He said that the program would produce fewer jobs than claimed and would lead to "larger deficits, higher taxes, higher inflation and, ultimately, higher unemployment."

The Constitution says that legislation becomes law if a President holds it 10 days without action, provided Congress is in session. But it dies by pocket veto if Congress is away when the 10th day comes around without Presidential approval, and there is no opportunity for an override.

Congress wants to adjourn Oct. 2, which means that any bills reaching the White House after last midnight technically would be subject to pocket veto unless Congress stays longer.

But, in an election year with unemployment rising, Mr. Ford is under strong pressures to sign the public works appropriation. Local governments already are preparing applications for the money.

White House sources indicated Mr. Ford was likely to veto an appropriation for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare because it is \$4 billion more than he asked. But this rejection would be subject to override, since the bill beat the deadline.

Meanwhile, the House, 304 to 95, voted down a proposal to provide \$25 million to repair the crumbling west front of the Capitol.

The Chamber decided to let the new Congress decide next year whether to shore up the deteriorating wall, now bolstered by huge timbers.

The action came as the House considered a \$942.4 million appropriations bill to operate Congress in the new fiscal year starting Oct. 1. The Senate earlier had included the restoration money in the money bill.

Official Pay Rise Blocked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The House voted today to deny members of Congress, Federal judges and top Government officials a pay raise due in October for all Federal employees.

The vote, 299 to 94, came on a compromise legislative appropriation bill blocking funds for the increases for the officials.

The bill also eliminate a 1 percent "kicker" from the formula for adjusting pensions of retired civilian and military employees to keep pace with the cost of living. This compromise bill now goes to the Senate.

House Passes Another Bill to End Compliance With Arab Boycott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—The House of Representatives tonight overwhelmingly approved legislation that would bar American firms from complying with the Arab trade boycott against Israel and would set stringent new standards for United States nuclear exports.

The vote was 318 to 63. Both provisions here strongly opposed by the Ford Administration, which has said that United States relations with Arab countries could be badly damaged by the boycott legislation and that the nuclear-export provisions could undermine the objective of reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

The provisions were included in an Export Administration Bill, which overhauls the laws dealing with the licensing of exports, particularly to Communist countries.

Second Measure on Arab Boycott

It was the second bill containing boycott legislation. A broad tax measure passed by both houses of Congress and awaiting Presidential signature would subject companies complying with the boycott to tax penalties.

The bill passed by the House tonight states that no American individual or business concern "shall take any action with intent to comply with, or further or support, any trade boycott fostered or imposed by any foreign country against any country which is friendly to the United States." It provides for triple damages in civil suits brought against violators of this provision.

The legislation is much stronger than that included a similar bill passed by the Senate. The Administration is expected to make a strong effort to get the House bill's language watered down when a Senate-House conference meets to reconcile the two versions.

Control of Nuclear Reprocessing

The language dealing with nuclear export controls requires that the United States control the reprocessing of all nuclear material from American-built reactors.

It also requires America nuclear customers to agree not to use the nuclear materials and equipment to make explosive devices.



Super shirtings.

just the way you want them now. With a bit of designer dash.

Schrader Sport does two with step-in ease, in Klopman's performance tested Sonata®, a textured knit of 100% Dacron® VIII polyester.

One, to zip with a new twist for a belt, in champagne or red, 44.00

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Both, to fit 6 to 16. Spectator Dresses, Second Floor, Lord & Taylor,

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Here's your ballot for the first debate
Vote for the man you agree with, on each issue •
Jot down *your* opinion • Clip and save this ballot
• It'll help you decide which one to finally vote for

INFLATION

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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ABORTION

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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NATIONAL DEFENSE

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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ENVIRONMENT

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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EQUAL RIGHTS

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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TAXES & SPENDING

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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EDUCATION & BUSING

Your comment

Your vote

FORD	CARTER
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This is one of our finest values! Luxury carpet famous for its selection of sophisticated and high fashion decorator shades. And due to its dense quality construction and durable nylon fiber, it will give years of beauty and wear, durability and easy-care. Choose the right color for your home from a fashion assortment of 16 luscious solids and 7 vibrant tweeds.

The best of Denmark... Ryas and the natural look area rugs...all pure wool... all at savings of \$40 to \$151

sale \$179

8.2 x 11, regularly \$250

A. A swirl and a sweep of color in luxurious pure wool pile and shades of orange, rust, gold and brown or dark and light earthtones. Also available in 6 x 8.2 size, regularly \$150 sale \$99

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Also available in 6 x 8.2 size, regularly \$180 sale \$129

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C. Berber-look rugs in natural desert colorings of beige and tan tones.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1976

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Defense in Mosque Murder Trial to Get Taped Interview With Witness

By CHARLAYNE HUNTER

The New York Post agreed yesterday to turn over to the defense tape recordings of a Post reporter's interview with key prosecution witnesses in the murder trial of a member of a Black Muslim mosque in Harlem, according to sources familiar with the proceedings.

The reporter, Joyce Wadler, was specifically subpoenaed, along with "any other New York Post reporter" by defense attorneys to produce any notes, tape recordings and other materials related to the interview of Foster 2X Thomas.

Mr. Thomas, a former Muslim, testified last week that he had seen the defendant, Lewis 17X Dupree, 36 years old, fire a shot at a policeman at "close range" during a melee at the mosque at 102 West 116th Street in which Police Officer Philip W. Cardillo, 31, was shot. Mr. Cardillo died six days later. There has been no testimony so far establishing that it was Officer Cardillo whom Mr. Dupree allegedly shot.

The shooting took place April 14, 1972. The interview, which was not published, was conducted before the 24-year-old witness took the stand last Thursday.

Mr. Thomas acknowledged in testi-

mony this week that, as a paid agent of the police since March 23, 1974, he had received more than \$20,000, including rent.

Lawyers in the trial refused to discuss yesterday's proceedings, held at the bench and after the jury was dismissed for the day. They cited the "gag" order imposed by Justice Martin Evans in State Supreme Court at the start of the trial in early August.

The order has been amended twice since then, easing the absolute ban on discussing the case with the press.

But the request by the defense to lift the order entirely was denied by Justice Evans last week in an opinion that sought to further clarify his reasons for its imposition in the first place.

Prior to their agreeing to turn over the tapes, according to sources familiar with the proceedings, The Post had been concerned about turning over the material without the consent of Mr. Thomas.

However, after being apprised that Mr. Thomas had signed a waiver of confidentiality, The Post's lawyer, Jay Himes, of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, agreed to produce the tapes. At that point, the defense withdrew its subpoena.

Mr. Himes refused to comment on the

matter, and gave no reason for the action.

Justice Evans explained earlier in the trial that he had ordered lawyers and court personnel not to talk to the press because it was his "judgment that they would use the opportunity to influence the jury one way or the other."

He later amended his order to allow lawyers to provide access to evidence presented during the trial to reporters, as well as other things that included a request for assistance in attaining evidence, and the names of possible witnesses.

Defense attorneys argued that the order violated their First Amendment right to free speech, as well as the public's right to know. They also argued that the order was vague and too broad.

In his latest opinion, completed last Thursday and made available earlier this week, Justice Evans conceded only that it was overbroad. He wrote:

"In this contention they are correct. At the time the order was made, the jurors were in the process of being selected, and it was necessary, at that time, to insure that no statements, of any nature, be made, in order to obtain an impartial jury. At this time, however, trial evidence has been received both in the form of testimony and of exhibits.

"Although exhibits continue to be the property of their owner, and may be under the control of particular attorneys at a particular time, their existence, when they have been received in evidence, is a public matter."

But the judge reiterated his contention that certain kinds of information printed in the newspapers, despite his admonition, probably would influence the jury.

He stated that the defense counsel, for example, had made a statement in the newspapers regarding "certain potential evidence," which a juror, after its publication, had questioned him about.

He also cited the appearance of Muhammad Ali and Angela Davis at the trial. Mr. Ali, Justice Evans stated, was reported in the press to have stated that he was attending as a moral witness for his friend whom he then described as a deeply religious man.

"By reason of the relationship between the chief counsel for the defense, Mr. Saad El-Amin, and Mr. Ali, it is possible, although the court expresses no opinion on the matter, that Mr. Ali's statement was an indirect means of creating an 'atmosphere' to surround this case."

The trial resumes at 10 A.M. today at State Supreme Court, 100 Centre Street.

Testimony Disputes Accused Physician On Timing of Death

MINEOLA, L.I., Sept. 22 — Stephen P. Scaring, the chief of the Nassau County District Attorney's homicide bureau, testified today that it was "anatomically impossible" for Mrs. Sophie Friedgood to have been alive on the morning of June 18, 1975, when Dr. Charles E. Friedgood contends he spoke to her before leaving for his Brooklyn office.

Mr. Scaring said he had been advised by Abraham Menashe, a son-in-law of the physician, that Dr. Friedgood, who is on trial for his wife's murder, had dined with his wife at Lundy's Restaurant in Brooklyn the night before her death.

After a short recess, Mr. Scaring, who is prosecuting the case, appeared on the stand as his own witness, surprising the court with his uncheduled and somewhat moribund procedure.

Mr. Scaring testified in Nassau County Court that Dr. Leslie Lucash, the Nassau Medical Examiner, after performing an autopsy on the woman, had reported finding undigested food particles in her stomach. They indicated, the witness


said, that she had died before leaving for Mr. Scaring. Lucash's determination that she could not have survived overnight and retained the food in her stomach.

This testimony by Mr. Scaring, prosecuting the case, was in contradiction to the Friedgood statement that he had spoken to her at 7:30 A.M. on June 18, after the meal at the restaurant.

It is expected that a price for the defense will be Lydia, a maid in the Friedgood home, who said she had heard her husband's footsteps over a wall of at least several feet. A medical examiner also testified some of death. Mrs. Friedgood's body was found in a bathtub in her room at the age of 47, after 10 years before.


Among the testimony heard that of a detective with the City of New York and New Jersey said that the physician had coerced or deprived of his rights when he left a London liner under police escort on a boat, which reportedly cost \$500,000 in negotiable bonds.

The police had been informed Menashe that Dr. Friedgood leaves the country.



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THE NEW YORK TIMES THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1976

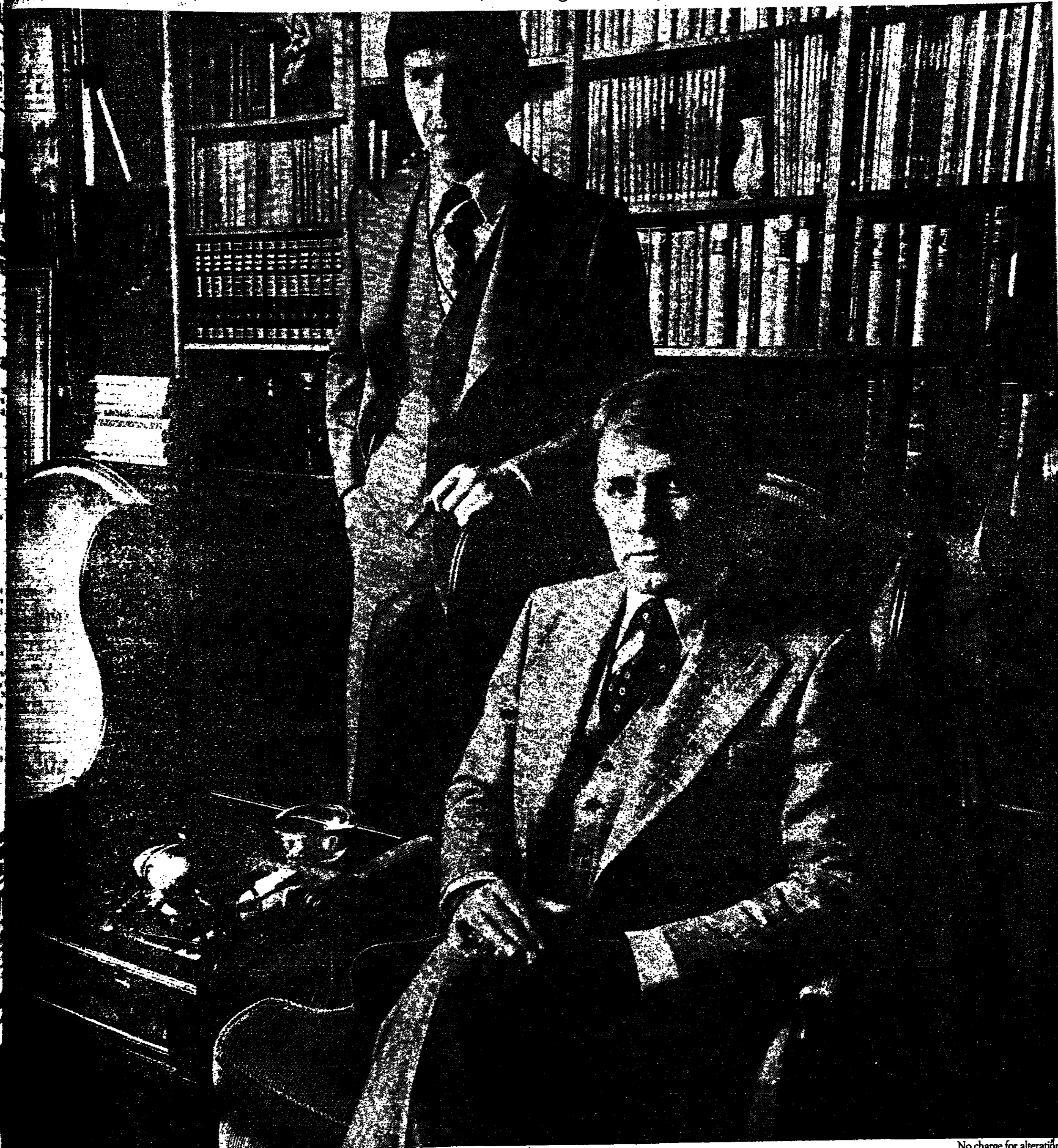
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There's a great bond between father and son.

one great thing which fathers and sons agree on is where they buy their clothes. AT THE NEW BONDS

The son has just discovered Bonds. He likes the fact that he can select a European designed suit from the Nearos VII group, tailored and tapered to his liking. And the price, \$99.50, he can afford a super shirt and tie without making a big hole in his wallet.

Dad knows he can get fine, up-to-date styling at a price he can afford. Take this good-looking three-piece plaid suit from the Designer group, for instance. The fit, fabric and styling are definitely today. But the price, \$125, certainly seems like the good old days.



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LONG ISLAND: Lake Success, Valley Stream, Hicksville, Huntington, Bayshore, Massapequa STATEN ISLAND: Staten Island Mall NEW JERSEY: Jersey City, Paramus, Menlo Park, Eatontown, Newark, Willowbrook

8 Consumer Groups Charge Ford With Endangering Public Safety

By FRANCES CERRA

Eight national and local consumer organizations today charged President Ford with 82 "counts" of anticonsumer behavior that they said had lowered American consumers' standard of living and endangered public health and safety.

The charges were released in the guise of a criminal indictment.

The broadside against the President, which seems to signal a new aggressiveness among consumer groups to push their cause in the political arena, does not advise the public to vote against Mr. Ford, nor does it endorse his Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter.

But Carole Tucker Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation, one of the groups involved, said, "The evidence of Gerald R. Ford's abuse of basic consumer rights is overwhelming. We're sure that the jury—the American voters—will render the ultimate verdict on Election Day."

A spokesman for President Ford said that a copy of the charges had not been received by the White House and that therefore there would be no comment.

Nader Group Involved

Another of the groups involved was Public Citizen, Ralph Nader's 175,000-member organization. "With the possible exception of the Nixon Administration, never in modern Presidential history has there been such a uniformly closed-door policy against consumers," Mr. Nader said.

Joan Claybrooke, executive director of Congress Watch, one of the organizations that is part of Public Citizen, said she thought that "the worst indictment of Mr. Ford is that during his two years in office he refused even to talk to consumer groups."

"Yet," she continued, "between September 1974 and July 1976, he made at least 42 speeches to business groups all over the country. That's who he promotes and helps."

The other groups that joined in the charges were the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, the National Council of Senior Citizens, Consumer Action Now, the Maryland Citizens Consumers Council, the National Consumers Congress and the National Consumers League.

These groups represent labor unions, cooperatives, and local citizens groups as well as, in the case of the National Council of Senior Citizens, clubs with more than 3,000,000 members.

The 82 "counts" against the President included the following:

President Ford used his authority to increase the tariffs on imported oil. "On an annualized basis, the Ford tariff inflated consumer payments for oil by about 5.5 billion," said the groups.

President Ford has favored the relax-

ation of automobile emission and safety standards.

In October, 1975, the President vetoed legislation that would have provided lunch and reduced the price of school lunches for some of the poorest children in the country.

President Ford twice vetoed legislation that would have required that strip-mined land be restored to its original contours.

The President's tight money policies, "have made home ownership an impossible dream for millions of Americans," according to the groups.

The President in 1975 opposed a budget increase for the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice to improve their abilities to investigate unfair competition and unfair restraint of trade by corporations.

In April of this year, the Justice Department, representing the President, opposed a bill that would have made it possible for private citizens to sue Government agencies that have taken illegal actions.

In January 1975, the "indictment" charged, Mr. Ford withdrew his previous support of a national health insurance program.

Up to \$40 Million Already Paid To Kin in Air Crash Fatal to 346

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Between \$4 million and \$40 million has already been paid to relatives of victims of the 1974 Paris DC-10 crash under 206 out-of-court settlements, court sources disclosed here today.

A total of 346 passengers and crew were killed in the worst single aircraft disaster in aviation history when a rear cargo door blew out and floorboards and controls were ripped up by the sudden loss of pressure.

James Fitzsimon, a lawyer for the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, makers of the plane, disclosed in court here on Monday that 206 claims had been settled.

Judge Fairson Hall has prohibited lawyers from discussing settlements, but court sources said the average settlement was slightly less than \$200,000.

Lawyers for McDonnell Douglas said the settlements had been largely paid in the London insurance market by a Lloyds' syndicate.

Originally, 1,100 claims were filed on behalf of relatives, but lawyers said that many of these duplicated each other.

Judge Hall, criticizing the slowness with which settlements were being reached last February, set up an arbitration panel of retired judges to speed up the out-of-court agreements. Lawyers said the panel had helped in reaching agreements.

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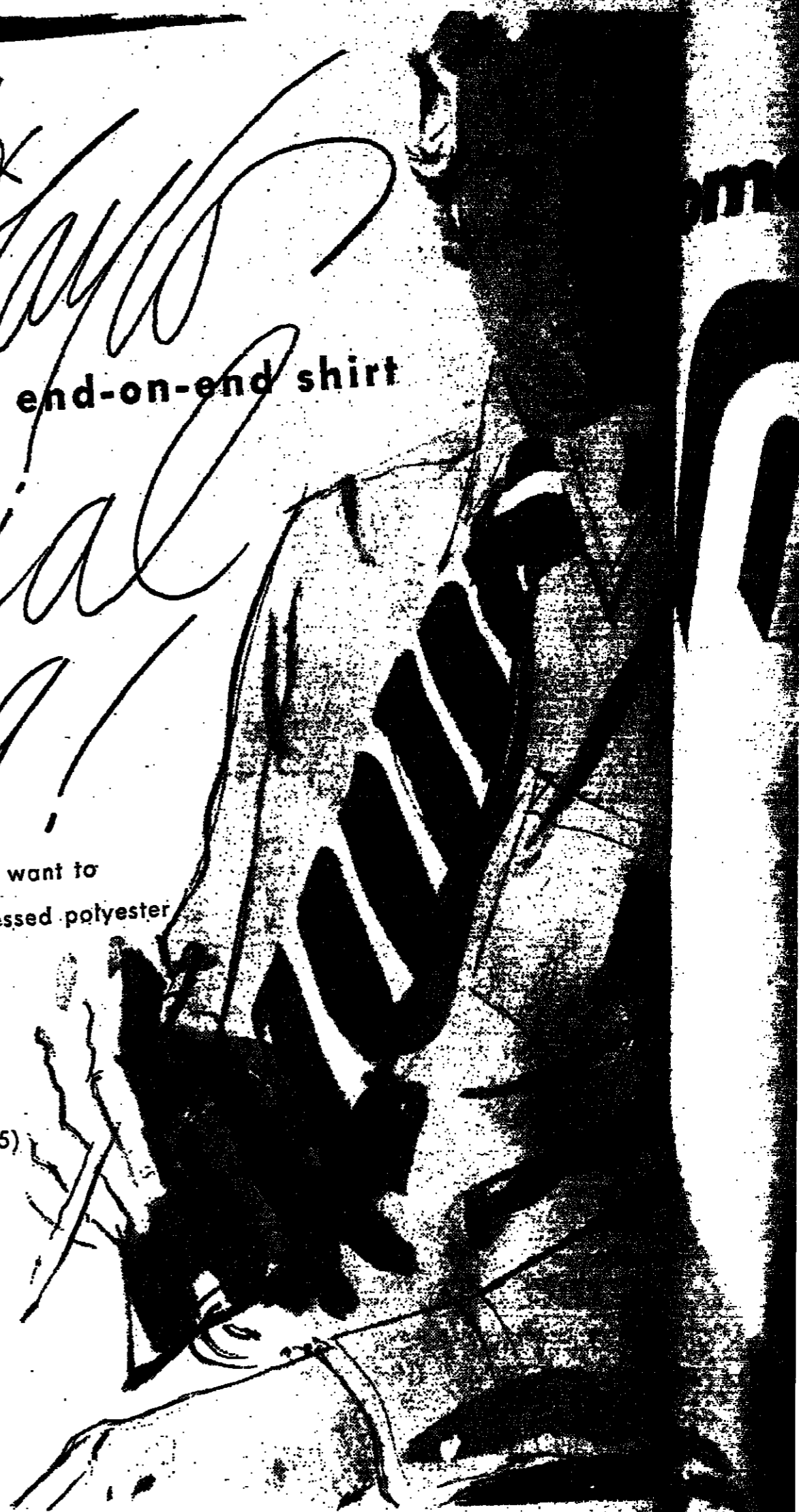
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October

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NOTES DROP SECURITY CASES

Head Reports 97% Decline
Since 1973 in Investigation of
Radical Activities in U.S.

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disclosed today that, over the last three years, the number of American citizens and organizations under investigation because of their political ideologies has declined from 21,414 to 626, a drop of 97 percent.

But, under questioning before the new Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Kelley conceded that the small number of "domestic security" cases that remained were still being investigated under special criteria and not, as he had previously promised, like ordinary criminal matters.

In a statement before what one member of the committee termed the first "routine public oversight hearing" into the F.B.I.'s intelligence operations in more than half a century, Mr. Kelley attributed the decline in the number of domestic security cases under investigation to a complex mixture of factors.

War Called 'Major Cause'

The end of the Vietnam war, he noted, had eliminated "a major cause for divisiveness in this country" and had lessened "the potential for violence" among groups that had opposed the war, with the result that "the F.B.I. began closing thousands of investigations at that time." Other investigations, he said, had been closed after the Justice Department issued guidelines last March governing



The New York Times/George Thomas
Clarence M. Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testifies yesterday before Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

groups and individuals could be targeted by the bureau and for how. Still others, like the bureau's 33-year-old inquiry into the Socialist Workers Party, had been ended by a special review committee of the Justice Department.

Mr. Kelley said that some of the 626 remaining cases, which involve investigations of 78 organizations and 548 persons, had not yet been reviewed by the committee, and added that he expected still further reductions by the time that process was complete.

The reductions thus far had been made possible, he told the committee, "largely because we have discontinued investigations of rank and file members" of organizations in favor of focusing on the activities of the groups as a whole, their leadership and those members who have indicated their willingness "to use force or violence in violation of Federal law."

Remaining Cases Transferred

Mr. Kelley told the committee that, partly out of the F.B.I.'s concern for "the rights and privacy of our citizens, including their sacred right of legitimate dissent," he had ordered that the remaining domestic security cases be transferred to the bureau's intelligence division to general crimes section.

In announcing that transfer last month, Mr. Kelley said it was being done so that domestic intelligence cases could henceforth be treated like "all other criminal cases" under the bureau's jurisdiction.

Today, he noted that although "domestic security cases differ in some respects from ordinary criminal investigations, these cases should be tied as closely as possible to actual or potential violations of Federal law."

Mr. Kelley told the committee that the potential threat to the security of the nation posed by some radical and revolutionary groups put their cases "beyond the pale of the general criminal investigation." The need to investigate such groups' intentions in order to prevent hostile acts before they occur, he said, "somewhat submerges the need to prosecute."

I.R.S. Mail Openings Charged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The Church of Scientology says it has proof that it has been the target of mail openings by the Internal Revenue Service. The proof, a spokesman said, is a stack of opened letters.

Hugh Wilhere, Washington spokesman for the church, produced what he said were photocopies of several postmarked envelopes with notations showing they were "missed" to I.R.S. offices and "opened by mistake."

"In the last year and a half, the Church of Scientology has been the subject of approximately 75 incidents of what can only be termed mail tampering," the church said in a statement.

Postal Service inspectors and the House Postal Facilities Subcommittee have looked into the situation, spokesman said, and both now want to see the original envelopes shown in the photocopies.

"At this point we have no definitive evidence to support their position," the spokesman said. "We are continuing to look into the situation. The Postal Service has totally denied it."

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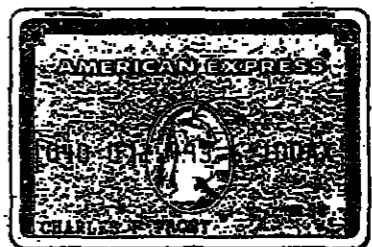
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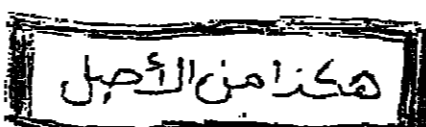
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4:00 p.m. (N)	6:35 p.m.	12:00 noon (J)	6:25 p.m.*(1)	11:15 a.m. (N)	1:05 p.m.
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Bronx Democratic Organization, Led by Cunningham, Has Setback

By THOMAS P. RONAN

The Bronx Democratic organization, led by Patrick J. Cunningham, suffered a major political setback yesterday when two candidates it backed for nominations for the State Supreme Court were defeated by the antiorganization New Democratic Coalition at the party's judicial convention for the First District (Manhattan and the Bronx).

The Manhattan "regulars" led by Frank G. Rossetti, the county chairman, did not fare much better when two coalition members and a third Manhattan candidate backed by both sides also were nominated.

The Rossetti forces had planned to offer the name of Judge Aloysius J. Melia of the Criminal Court, a regular, but they decided against that move when they saw they did not have the votes.

Exultant leaders of the coalition, the liberal wing of the party, which has fought many battles with the regulars in both counties, said it was the first time the Bronx Democratic organization had failed to nominate its candidates for the Supreme Court and the first time the coalition had won any nominations in the First Judicial District where there were contests.

"This is a historic moment," John C. Klotz, the coalition law chairman, said as coalition delegates to the convention clapped and shouted enthusiastically.

In other years, the coalition has lost at the judicial conventions because its forces were split or it has won nominations for its candidates in Manhattan when it and the regulars agreed to the same "package."

"This time we stayed together," another coalition leader said with a wide grin. And this time the organization had refused to make any deals with the regulars but its leaders were obviously nervous about the outcome before the voting began.

Four Republicans, two Democrats and a Conservative have been nominated for

the State Supreme Court by delegates to the Republican Judicial Convention for the First Judicial District (Manhattan and the Bronx).

The Republicans chosen by the delegates at their Roosevelt Hotel meeting Tuesday night were Judges Joel L. Tyler and Jack Rosenberg of the Criminal Court, Elrich A. Eastman, who is a Commissioner of the city's Board of Elections, and Marjorie King, a lawyer, who ran unsuccessfully last year for the Civil Court.

The Conservative was Henry S. Middendorf Jr., former Conservative Party chairman in Manhattan. His inclusion on the slate was an indication that the Conservatives would endorse the four Republicans at their judicial convention today, but a final decision was not expected until that meeting.

These five men were named to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of four Supreme Court Justices who have reached the statutory retirement age of 70 and a vacancy caused by the death of Justice John M. Murtagh.

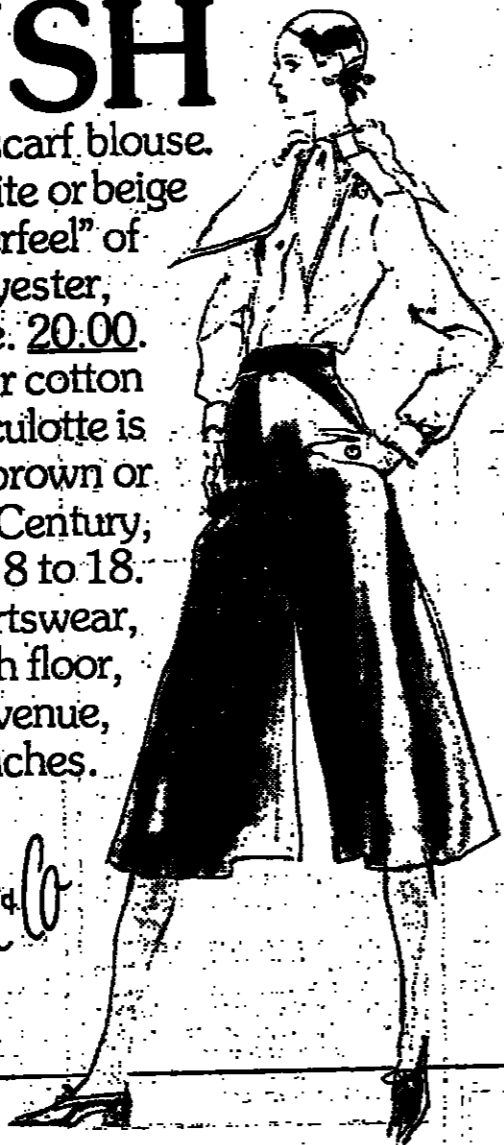
The two Democrats named were Supreme Court Justices Margaret M. J. Mangano and Francis T. Murphy, who are up for re-election and who were endorsed by the Republicans in keeping with the tradition of giving multiparty backing to sitting judges.

Labor Group Endorses Carter

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO yesterday unanimously endorsed the Democratic Presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter, and his running mate Senator Walter F. Mondale. The vote by the 800 delegates to the council's annual convention was the 49th such endorsement by a state council, according to Al Barkin, national director of the Committee on Political Education of the American Federation of Labor and Council of Industrial Organizations.

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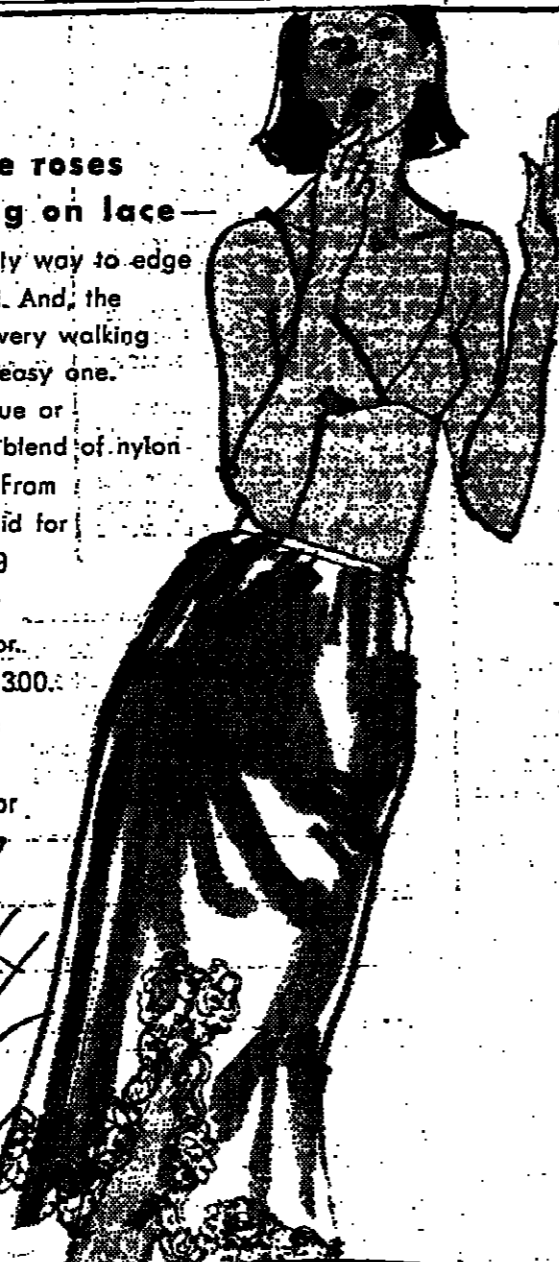
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A brilliant surgeon was putting a large percentage of his substantial, heavily taxed income into high-risk tax shelters. His purpose was to reduce his short term tax burden. But in so doing, he was failing to build an estate, or plan for his own retirement. Tax shelters are fine in their own place, but they are secondary, not primary, in the proper management of money. U.S. Trust recommended a diversified, liquid portfolio, structured in the order of importance: (1) stocks (2) bonds (3) real estate (4) tax shelters (5) annuities. The doctor kept some short term tax protection. But he also began building an estate, providing for his retirement, protecting his family. And gave himself a contingency cash fund.

Don't bury yourself in the red tape of being rich. The best lawyers, stockbrokers, real estate and tax experts will give you important pieces of advice. At times, however, the pieces may not always dovetail. You need a financial advisor to put it all together for you.

U.S. Trust will not make your fortune for you. That is your job. We will help you keep it, and, hopefully, make it grow.

Don't confuse a talent for making money with a talent for managing it. Making money requires boldness, whereas managing it requires discretion. The two don't always go together.

Use your money manager as your banker. It's more convenient to do your banking with the same organization that manages your investments and trusts. There are other advantages, too.

For example, U.S. Trust offers regular checking, savings accounts and personal loans. We also lend money to people who leave important assets in our custody—whether they want to buy securities or take advantage of stock options or purchase rare coins or antiques.

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And our "Money Desk" gives you access to Treasury notes and other short term investments that provide exceptionally high yields at certain points in the market cycle.

A living trust will take care of problems you can't take care of yourself. You can set up a trust and make yourself the beneficiary so that your trustee can act on your behalf.

This is of special benefit to older people, people who travel a great deal, people whose health is becoming frail, or people who live abroad. Your trustee can step in and solve personal problems for you, from paying bills while you travel, to arranging for medical care in later life, even nursing home facilities.

In a rather dramatic example, one of our customers, a woman who stayed in a foreign country during a revolution, was jailed when she tried to leave with her personal property. U.S. Trust was able to pay her fine and get her out of the country.

Your financial advisor should keep abreast of the law. A massive amount of lawmaking in Congress, state legislatures and the courts will affect your estate. U.S. Trust will be glad to send your lawyer a



the latest laws and cases. We are available to consult with you and your lawyer as changes occur in the law which affect your financial affairs.

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Balanced investing for the long term avoids panic. Despite severe two-and-three-year setbacks, the stock market has always gone up. The fifty-year trend from 1926 to 1975 (including the Crash and the Depression) shows that the total return on common stocks has been 9% per year versus 3.8% for quality corporate bonds.

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Here is a chart that shows the long term performance of common stocks, relative to other "safer" investments. Note that the longer you stayed with common stocks, the better you did.

Market Indexes and Inflation*

	5 years	15 years	50 years
	1971-1975	1961-1975	1926-1975
Inflation (Consumer Price Index)	68%	42%	23%
Treasury Bills	5.7	4.7	2.3
High-Quality Corporate Bonds	6.0	3.7	3.2
Common Stocks	3.2	6.5	9.0

Investing for growth is not an option, it is a necessity. If you were to sit back and do next to nothing with your money, inflation could cut your estate in half in a decade.

Your investments must at least keep pace with inflation. A corporate executive was putting virtually all of his excess income into savings accounts. While this tactic provided safety and accessibility, he paid heavy taxes and didn't keep pace with inflation.

U.S. Trust recommended that he buy high quality discount bonds, which offered a higher current in-

Don't be too greedy to take gains. U.S. Trust is now, more than ever, committed to a simple but sometimes disastrously overlooked principle: from time to time, paper gains must be converted to real gains, taxes and all else considered. The most important time to take gains, in fact, is when you're making money hand over fist. Knowing when to hold or sell involves very tough decisions. A good investment advisor has economists and analysts feeding him information every day to help his customers.

Keep what you absolutely cannot afford to lose in cash or its equivalents. Ascertain what you need to live on. Consider housing, your children's education, and other basics. If you do not have a contingency fund of cash to cover your needs, you may find yourself forced to sell under distress conditions.

Diversify, but don't dilute. Often people think they are diversified but aren't. If you are invested entirely in coal stocks, oil stocks, utility stocks and mining stocks, you are not diversified. Your investments are all in the same category.

You should try to own different types of assets with different potentials and different degrees of risk. As you diversify, be careful not to dilute your holdings to the point where there's no direction. Also be sure that what you buy is every bit as attractive as what you plan to sell. Otherwise diversification will do you more harm than good.

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An inventor made \$12 million on a very sophisticated device he patented. He did not want to encumber himself with managing the money. The inventor had his U.S. Trust advisor work out a program of balanced investment that gave him income, safety and reasonable defense from taxes. The program included a portfolio of tax-free bonds and long-term growth stocks. And three real estate investments. We also helped him set up a trust for his two children so that the money would stick to his family's bones down to his grandchildren and beyond.

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lation trends, topographical and transportation factors, labor and natural resources in promising areas of the country such as the Sun Belt.

Consider investing in art, antiques, jewelry, small businesses. How about breeding thoroughbreds? Many rewarding investments exist outside the stock market.

Some are very risky. You must know how to proceed. We can get you good advice when you are ready. We have contacts at the finest auction houses and markets in New York, London, and around the world.

BULLETIN

As this advertisement went to press, Congress passed a bill making the most sweeping changes in our income, gift and estate taxes in 35 years.

If the President signs this legislation, or if it becomes law by veto override, it is likely to have a major impact on your taxes and estate planning. The greater your wealth, the tougher the tax impact.

Even if this bill dies, it is probable that major changes in the tax law will come in the near future. Seldom has it been so crucial for you to obtain professional advice as it is right now.

Defend Your Money From Taxes

As important as taxes are, you should not plan your estate around the avoidance of taxes. Rather, you should know what you want your money to do, know to whom you want to leave it, and only then devise a tax plan.

For example, if your income fluctuates drastically from year to year, you should take capital gains during a low-income year when you are in a lower tax bracket. And you should also be ready to revise your plan quickly should tax laws and regulations change.

It sounds simple but this advice is too often ignored.

Cut taxes by using trusts. Trusts come in all shapes and sizes. Used correctly they can reduce your current taxes, or the tax bite on your heirs.

Use the famous "marital deduction" but beware. There are

As most people know, you can will half your estate to your spouse to lower estate taxes.

But sometimes this can cost your family more money than it gains. U.S. Trust has a large staff of trust experts, many of them lawyers. One of them will help you and your attorney decide whether the marital trust is for you, and, if so, how to use it to your best advantage.

Beware joint holdings. It's a mistake to believe that owning property jointly with your spouse simplifies your financial planning. In fact, it may increase tax costs. It is often administratively complex, and because the property passes directly to the surviving spouse, it may be inconsistent with your estate planning objectives. Everything may be subject to estate taxes when either spouse dies.

Leave a trust to charity, use the income now. This is called a "charitable remainder trust." Here's an example of how this kind of trust works:

Charitable Remainder Trust Saves \$57,000 in Taxes

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Use a trust to support an elderly relative. This is one instance where kindness and shrewdness converge in the same act. It is called a "Clifford Trust."

For example, a corporate executive has an eighty-year-old aunt who lives in a nursing home. Social security provides her only income. The nursing home was costing him almost \$18,000 a year in after-tax dollars.

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The trust income now covers her nursing home expenses and is taxed at her much lower tax level. The net tax saving is considerable. The principal will revert to the executive in ten years, or at his aunt's death if she dies sooner.

Preserve Your Money for Your Family with Trusts and a Will

Very often the strongest, most capable, most successful people are the people who are least able to cope with the thought of dying.

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Don't name a relative or friend as sole executor. The complications of settling an estate are vastly underestimated by almost everyone.

It is essential that wealthy people protect their estates by naming a professional executor who is an expert administrator of estates. He must be objective, a skilled investor, and have a knowledge of taxes and other legal matters.

These are characteristics most friends and relatives don't possess.

Your family may be reluctant to hold a friend or relative as accountable as a skilled professional. Don't leave your family vulnerable by appointing the wrong executor.

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Buckley Favors U.S. Health Plan For Costs Exceeding a Set Level

By RONALD SMOTHERS

Senator James L. Buckley said yesterday that he favored a national health insurance plan that provided federally financed coverage only after medical costs exceeded a certain level, rather than the "extravagant" proposals put forward in the Democratic Party platform. His concept, which Mr. Buckley called a "catastrophic health plan," would operate in tandem with existing private medical insurance plans, picking up the cost of a long-term illness, hospitalization or outpatient treatment only after it had reached a set threshold. By combining such a plan with broader tax deductions or credits for private medical insurance premiums and expenses, such a Federal system would build upon what is the world's finest health care system," Mr. Buckley said.

Mr. Buckley's comments were made before an evening news conference with Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee. The Tennesseean, who was the keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention, endorsed Mr. Buckley, a Conservative-Republican, in his bid for re-election and praised him for his "quiet, responsible, common-sense approach" to problems.

Mr. Baker, speaking at the opening of a Buckley campaign storefront at 243 East 59th Street, said in response to a question that he did not agree with his fellow moderate Republican, Senator Ja-

mes K. Javits, who has said that he would not support Mr. Buckley because his brand of conservatism was hurting the Republican Party. Mr. Baker said that there was room for both men's views as long as neither dominated party policy.

"That has not happened," he said, "and we have a balance." An aide to Mr. Buckley, discussing the Senator's concept of a national "catastrophic health plan," noted that 75 percent of Americans had private medical insurance or were covered by Medicare or Medicaid.

According to Dan Joy, an aide to the Senator who has worked on health insurance proposals, statistics indicate that 99 percent of insured illnesses involve costs under \$10,000 that can be adequately covered by most existing private plans or Federal third-party payment plans.

"The real problem is that 1 percent," Mr. Joy said, adding that the Democratic proposals "like so many things the Federal Government has done in the past, are an excessive response to a smaller problem." He estimated the first-year cost of the Democratic plan at \$70 billion. In other events, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, the Marxist historian, entered the Senate race yesterday, announcing that he would run on the Communist Party ticket headed by Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner, the party's candidates for President and Vice President, respectively.

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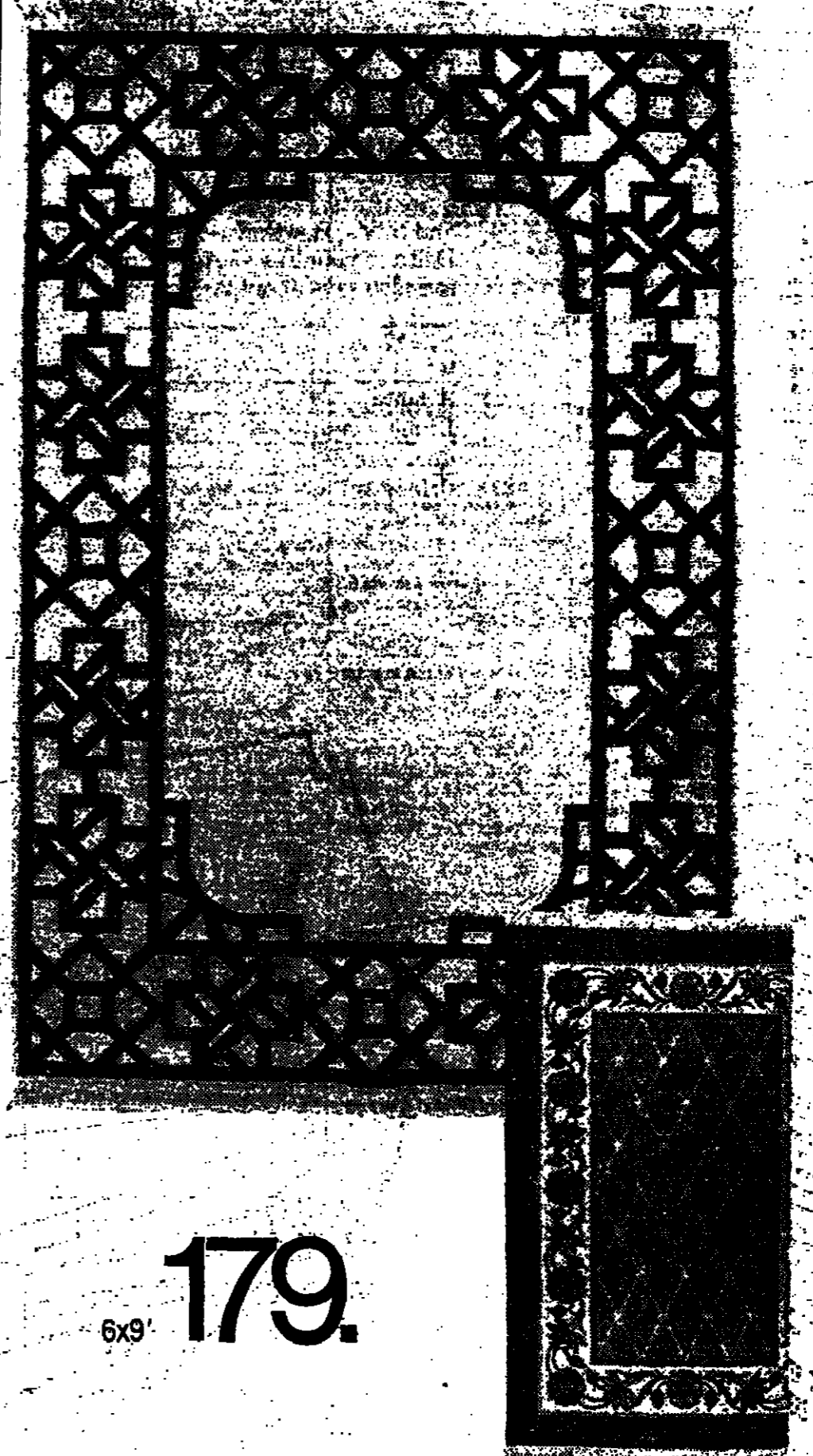
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New Bill Aims at Illegal Peddlers

A bill backed by the Beame administration and designed to drive 10,000 illegal peddlers from New York City streets was submitted yesterday to the City Council.

If enacted, the law would be enforced primarily by the Health and Consumer Affairs Departments. The police can also issue summonses and make arrests, but their expected role was viewed as minimal. Recently, the Police Department said it had been forced to concentrate on major crimes while overlooking misdemeanors.

The measure, the first major revision in 50 years of statutes covering peddlers, was described as the first part of a two-pronged effort by the Council and the administration. A second phase will deal with encroachment of sidewalk space by storefront merchants.

Emphasizing that only nonregulated peddlers were the target of the joint effort by the Council and administration, Mayor Beame said: "legitimate licensed peddlers provide a valid service in a number of areas. Rising unemployment has caused an unprecedented increase in the number of peddlers, and the public must be protected from abuses."

The Council majority leader, Thomas J. Citta, and Councilman Arthur Katzman, cosponsors of the bill, noted that "unlicensed peddlers can sell tainted food with impunity, often served as mobile fences for stolen merchandise and constitute an economic threat to the established businesses in some areas."

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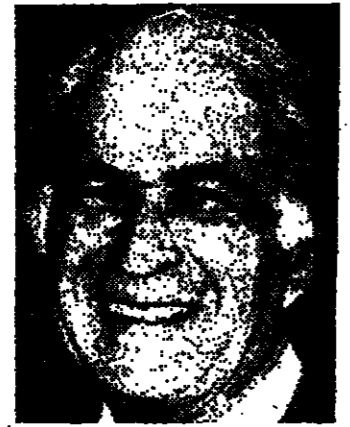
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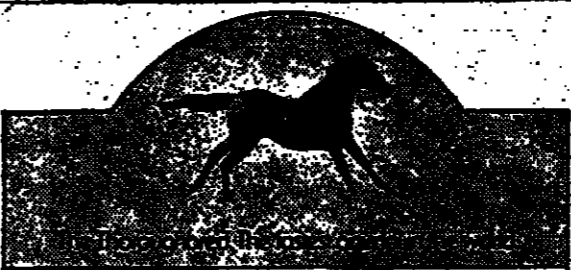
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Protesters Block Talk by Humphrey

A dozen demonstrators who said they were from a group called Save Our Israel prevented a speech in the American Hotel last night by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey at a Citizens for Carter/Mondale Committee rally aimed at Jewish voters.

Mr. Humphrey had scarcely started his speech in the Imperial Ballroom when the group demonstrators, most of them youthful, seated in the front, jumped up, shouting and throwing leaflets.

The meeting, which attracted about 350 people, was thrown into disorder as the demonstrators chanted "Carter must go" and "P.L.O. hell no," referring to the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

After five minutes of futile attempts to quiet the demonstrators, Mr. Hum-

phrey left the stage and the ballroom without trying to finish his speech.

William vanden Heuvel, co-chairman of the citizens committee, and Stanley Lowell, organizer of the meeting, tried to restore order. When this failed, the meeting broke up.

A spokesman for the demonstrators asserted that two years ago, Jimmy Carter, before becoming the Democratic Presidential nominee, had said that he would not have signed a letter sent by a group of United States Senators, urging President Ford to continue American support of Israel. They charged that Mr. Carter had also supported the establishment of a Palestinian state—a position that they said would "destroy Israel."



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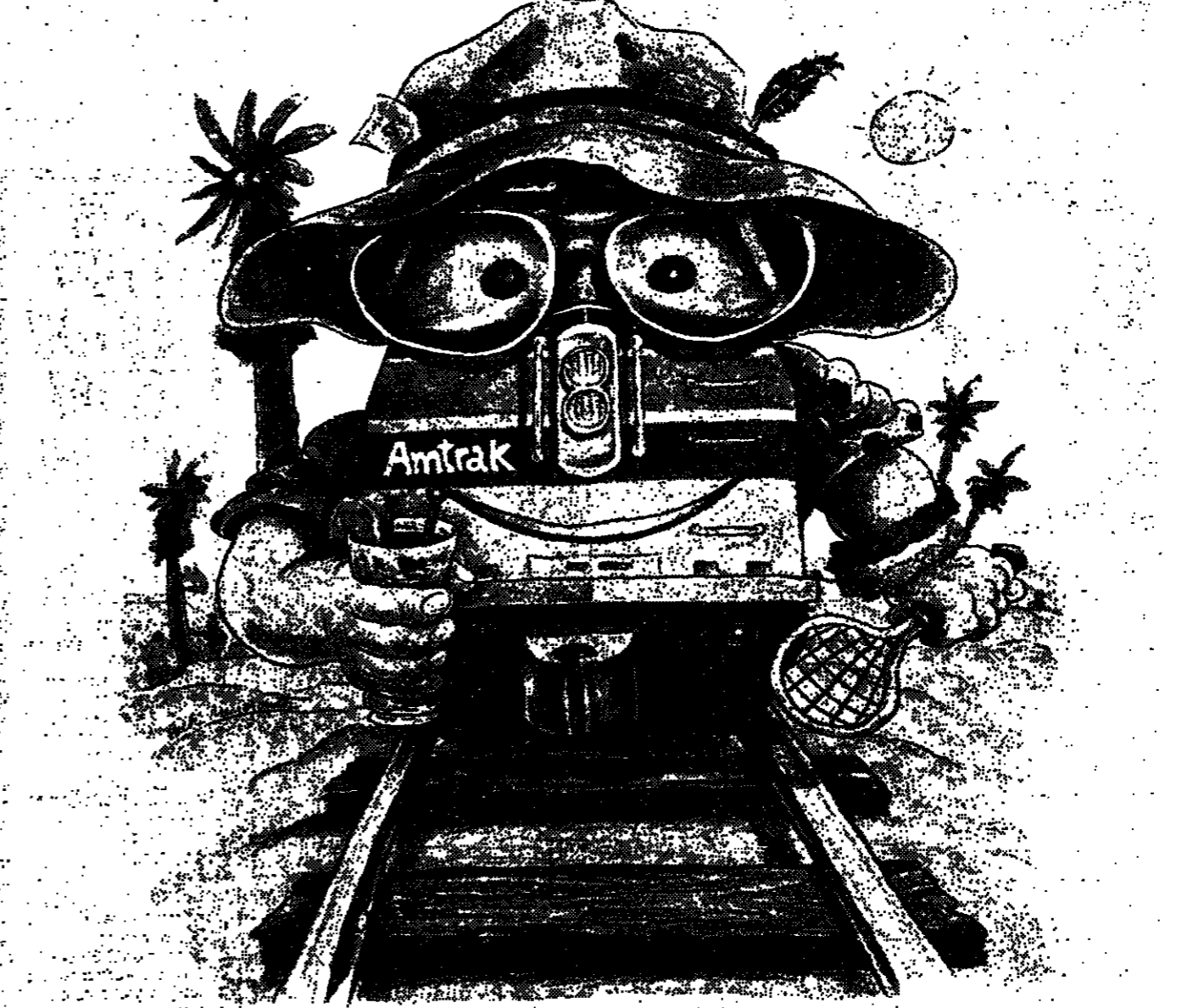
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FORD LINKED BY DEAN TO '72 FUND PROBLEM

Ex-White House Counsel Recalls Allegation About Contributions to Congressional Campaigns

By JOHN M. CREWSDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Nixon Administration was told in 1972 that Gerald R. Ford, then the House minority leader, "might have some problems" involving contributions to some of his Congressional campaigns, according to an unpublished memoir by John W. Dean 3d.

In "Blind Ambition," his account of the Watergate crisis scheduled for publication in November, Mr. Dean, who served as counsel to President Nixon during much of the Watergate period, recalled the allegation against Mr. Ford and some other Republicans in the House of Representatives in recounting the White House's efforts four years ago to head off a House investigation of the financing of the June 1972 break-in at the Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate office and apartment complex.

According to an excerpt from the book made available to The New York Times, Mr. Dean said that he learned from John B. Connolly Jr., then Secretary of the Treasury, that Representative Wright Patman, whose committee was undertaking the investigation, might not have reported some campaign contributions allegedly received from an "oil lobbyist" in Washington.

'Might Have Some Problems'

But Mr. Dean said the White House rejected a plan to use that information to head off the inquiry, by the House Banking and Currency Committee, after he was told by William Timmons, one of Mr. Nixon's Congressional lobbyists, that Mr. Ford, who had also been pressed into service to help halt the inquiry, "might have some problems in this area."

Mr. Dean said that, shortly before the banking panel was scheduled to vote on whether to seek subpoena power in its investigation of the financing of the Watergate burglary, he asked Mr. Timmons, who now operates a private consulting firm here, whether the White House "ought to dig into" the allegations about Mr. Ford.

He quoted Mr. Timmons as having replied, "Well, John, you know, this is kind of sensitive, and I talked to Jerry [Mr. Ford] about it."

"Jerry doesn't think it would be such a good idea and, frankly, I'll tell you, the problem is that, uh, Jerry himself might have some problems in this area, and so might some of our guys on the committee."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Timmons termed Mr. Dean's assertion "an absolute lie, a bold-faced lie." He said that he had never spoken with then-Representative Ford about the impending Patman hearings, which failed to materialize after Republicans on the committee and a few Democratic members combined to reject a proposal for an expanded inquiry.

The incident recounted in Mr. Dean's book parallels his testimony in 1973 before the Senate Watergate committee, in which Mr. Dean first disclosed his conversation with Mr. Connolly about the contributions to Mr. Patman, a Texas Democrat who died in office earlier this year.

"I discussed this matter with Bill Timmons and we concluded that several Republicans would probably have a similar problem, so the matter was dropped," Mr. Dean told the Watergate committee. But his testimony contained no mention of Mr. Ford as having been among those who might be adversely affected.

Mr. Dean was not available for comment on his assertions, nor did Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, return a reporter's telephone call about Mr. Dean's assertions.

Ford's Vacations Cited

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The United States Steel Corporation paid all of President Ford's expenses for several short vacations at Disney World near Orlando, Fla., as he has been among the House minority leader, sources said today.

U. S. Steel's chief lobbyist, William Whyte, said Mr. Ford made only one visit to the amusement park in 1972, immediately after the Republican National Convention.

But steel industry sources said that Mr. Ford, and on occasion members of his family, were treated several times to vacations at U. S. Steel's Disney World hotels and guest cottages.

The White House had no immediate comment.



Congressmen who lost Democratic nomination to Jimmy Carter announce formation of a Western Democratic Campaign Committee for the Carter-Mondale ticket. From left are Representative Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington; and Senator Frank Church, Utah.

Carter's Aides Expecting Debate To Put People 'Closer to Jimmy'

By JAMES T. WOOTEN
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—For most of the 50,000 people crowded into a muddy Minnesota pasture last week Jimmy Carter was a mere speck on the horizon, and his voice, amplified through loudspeakers into long, fading echoes, a disembodied drawl.

At the edge of the massive throng, 200 yards from the Democratic Presidential nominee, John Tunnell, a strapping farmer from Iowa, stood on tiptoe, straining for a glimpse of the candidate.

"Damn," he muttered finally, giving up. "I really wanted to see him. Wanted to shake his hand, as a matter of fact—but he's too far away. He might as well be on the moon."

His frustration was understandable, perhaps insignificant, and in the teeming context of the moment, certainly unavoidable. Still, Mr. Tunnell's remarks suggest at least the dimension of one of Mr. Carter's basic problems—the nagging perception among some voters that he is a remote, far-away figure, vaguely silhouetted in the distance against the gray backdrop of an amorphous campaign.

It is the sort of campaign weakness the candidate's advisers hope will be neutralized in his debate with President Ford here tomorrow night, a program expected to attract 90 million television viewers.

More Closeness Expected
"We think many of them will feel closer to Jimmy after Thursday night simply because many of them will find out more about him," one staff member said Sunday. "You can't be on intimate terms with a stranger, and for a lot of people in this country, that's what Jimmy is." Such a perception of him is often explained as a consequence of his meteoric ascent from anonymity to his party's nomination, a rapid rise that left little time for building the sort of familiarity with the candidate to which most American voters are accustomed.

The problem has also been traced to the nature of his primary campaign, a highly personalized pursuit that attracted larger and larger crowds the more successful it became, thereby making him less and less approachable for more and more individuals.

Now, in a general election the physical distance is increased by hordes of security agents and journalists, and the thousands of supporters who are pushing, shoving and reaching for a chance to be close to him.

Still, there may be yet another, more elusive reason for the remoteness some voters measure in their attitude toward him: his own, understated, nearly reticent public style.

Unlike President Ford, Mr. Carter has chosen to take his campaign to the voters personally and has done so with an urgent vigor that has left his staff exhausted and the reporters following him hollow-eyed with fatigue.

Moreover, the crowds attracted to his rallies so far have been encouragingly large and enthusiastically expectant as his motorcade pulls up and he steps from his car, waving and grinning.

But again and again, Mr. Carter's almost mechanical stump-style has left some audiences wondering whether they should applaud, shout, or simply bow their heads for the benediction.

"It just wasn't what I expected," Shirley Greener, 29 years old, said after listening to Mr. Carter in Billings, Mont., last week. "I think I'm disappointed. I'm not sure. I just wanted to clap for him and all—you know, let him know I'm for him—but it didn't seem like he wanted me to."

For a while this year, he seemed to be trying to avoid phrases that might prompt applause, as though his role as a candidate outside the Washington political establishment made it mandatory to eliminate any vestige of the customary political techniques.

Now he and Patrick Anderson, his chief speech writer, are inserting more such lines in his speeches. Still, he seems uncomfortable with them, or unsure of them, or even embarrassed by them—and often steps on them.

Mr. Carter has spoken of his distaste for old style political oratory. "That isn't me," he once said. And there are occasions when the shyness he says he overcame when he ran for Governor 10 years seems to recapture him again on the stump.

Like most successful politicians the Democratic nominee excels in small groups, underscoring, perhaps, his perceived remoteness.

"That's why the debate will be good for him," Patrick Caddell, his pollster, said Sunday. "He's very good with the camera. He treats it like a person—one person. It's his strength. We know he's not Humphrey and we don't want him to be. He doesn't have to be."

Carter, Preparing For Debate, Reads Comics With Amy

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES
Special to The New York Times

PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 22—Jimmy Carter secluded himself in his home here most of today, boning up for his debate tomorrow night in Philadelphia with President Ford.

Aides reported that Mr. Carter was studying a pair of two-inch thick briefing books put together by his Atlanta campaign headquarters. The first contained facts relating to campaign issues. The second consisted of 40 or so "probable" questions with suggested answers.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's chief press spokesman, said that the Democratic Presidential candidate was holding no special rehearsals for the first debate.

"We assume Jimmy's a grown, 51 year old man who knows how to relax behind the podium," Mr. Powell said. He added that when last seen by aides, Mr. Carter was curled up on a couch, reading a comic book with his 8-year-old daughter Amy.

He said that might be just as good preparation for the debate as anything," Mr. Powell reported. "He seems to be his usual, relaxed self."

Mr. Powell said that the three debates represented an "opportunity" for Mr. Carter to clinch the White House job unless President Ford should "somehow score a knockout with a daring attack."

The latest Carter polls, Mr. Powell added, indicate that the former Governor is still ahead in a majority of states, particularly Southern states, and that he is picking strength in the Middle West, a traditional Republican stronghold.

Mr. Carter's only public appearance today was an early morning visit to his peanut warehouse. He will fly to Philadelphia tomorrow morning after breakfast. In the afternoon, he will make a brief tour of the Walnut Street Theater, the site of the debate.

that Mr. Ford's remarks in the debate tomorrow, and the follow-up campaign advertising, were to be addressed.

The President set aside seven hours on his White House schedule today to cram for the opening debate. He was reportedly studying thick briefing books on domestic issues and on Mr. Carter's record as a former Georgia Governor and was fielding questions from aides in a simulation of the debate format.

Mr. Ford also reviewed a kinescope copy of the first debate in 1960 between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon.

Defense Appropriation Signed

Between private sessions with his debate advisers, the President appeared in the Rose Garden to sign into law the \$104.4 billion defense appropriation for the 1976 fiscal year.

He used the occasion to restate his contention that it was his leadership that had reversed "a steady decline in the real resources devoted to national security" and to criticize the predominantly Democratic Congress for making changes in the Pentagon budget.

"He's up for the debate," said Stuart Spencer, the Ford campaign political director. "His spirits are good."

Other White House and campaign officials said Mr. Ford was relaxed and prepared to "be himself," as one put it, in trying to project an image of competence, consistency and trustworthiness.

Dr. Ray Leads in Washington Gubernatorial Primary

Democrats Give Former Atomic Energy Head Edge Over Uhlman

SEATTLE, Sept. 22 (AP)—Dixy Lee Ray, former Atomic Energy Commission chairman, held a narrow lead today over Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Washington State.

With nearly 98 per cent of the votes counted, Dr. Ray had a 1.2 point edge over Mr. Uhlman, but she declined to claim victory and Mr. Uhlman did not concede.

Dr. Ray had 191,762 votes to Mr. Uhlman's 185,318.

Dr. Ray's press secretary, Lou Guzzo, said, "I'm willing to say she's got it, but she's not ready."

Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Democrat, and six incumbent Congressmen won re-nomination. Voters in the Sixth District chose Norm Dicks as the Democratic nominee for the Congressional seat being vacated by retiring Representative Floyd V. Hicks.

Focus on Governor's Race

It was the gubernatorial contest, however, that sparked the most public attention. The five main candidates spent well over \$1 million.

Mr. Spellman, 49 years old, was the landslide victor over the conservative King County Assessor, Harley Hoppe, 45, in the Republican primary. Carrying the endorsement of retiring Gov. Daniel J. Evans, he had 60 percent of the vote to 37 percent for Mr. Hoppe.

Dr. Ray, who had been an independent, declared her party preference just before she entered the race. She would be the state's first woman Governor.

Mr. Jackson, who lost his bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was a runaway victor in his party's senatorial primary. He got 87 percent of the vote against two opponents. A political unknown, George Brown, an airline pilot, won the Republican senatorial primary.

The two Congressmen with primary opposition, Brock Adams and Lloyd Meeds, both Democrats, won re-nomination easily.

Albert's Choice Deleted

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI)—A freshman State Senator defeated House Speaker Carl Albert's personal choice in a runoff election yesterday to become the Democratic nominee for the seat of the retiring Speaker.

Wes Watkins, 37 years old, a home-builder from Ada, defeated Charles Ward, 58, of Durant, by nearly 30,000 votes in polling 63 percent of the vote. Mr. Ward has served as Mr. Albert's administrative assistant for 17 of the 30 years Mr. Albert has been in Washington.

Complete but unofficial returns showed Mr. Watkins with 71,238 votes to 41,649 for Mr. Ward.

Mr. Watkins will face only token opposition in the November election in the Third District, which has always elected a Democratic Congressman.

Tom Dunlap, 31, a hospital administrator, polled 2,700 more votes than a former Oklahoma City councilman, Tom Zales, for the Democratic nomination in the Fifth District, where the seat is being vacated by Representative John Jarman, a Republican, after 26 years.

Mr. Dunlap will face strong opposition from the Republican candidate, Mickey Edwards.

In the only other Oklahoma Congressional race, Carol McCurley defeated Stephen Jones for the Republican nomination in the Sixth District.



Dixy Lee Ray, leads in the Democratic nomination for Governor of Washington, relaxed Tuesday in her campaign headquarters in Tacoma, waiting for the primary results. Her sister, Alvista Steele, is at her side.

100 Votes Decide R.I. Senate F Novice Is Ruled Victor Over

By JOHN KIPNER
Special to The New York Times

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22—Richard P. Lorber, a political unknown, was declared the winner of the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate over Gov. Philip Noel today, by a margin of 100 votes.

Charges of voter irregularity in the Sept. 14 primary, now under investigation, could conceivably change the results.

Mr. Lorber's thin margin—which constituted the greatest upset in this state's political history—was certified after days of heated dispute over absentee ballots and recounts just half an hour short of the day's 5 P.M. legal deadline.

Governor Noel said this evening he would press an investigation of the allegations of voting fraud. Any challenge by him of the results, he told a news conference, would depend on the investigation.

Mr. Lorber, a Cadillac dealer, had spent some \$400,000 in an aggressive, slickly packaged "anti-politician" campaign.

Governor Noel, who had won his last gubernatorial contest by a record margin and who seemed to be gaining prominence on the national Democratic party scene, suffered a swift fall from political grace.

Mr. Lorber will run against Republican John H. Chafee for the Senate seat being vacated by John O. Pastore, a Democrat.

In the Democratic primary, which showed considerable strain within the fractured party, Mr. Lorber originally led by 361 votes, with some 3,111 paper absentee ballots to be counted. The "long count" has seen a series of fierce disputes, primarily challenges on the part of Lorber supporters.

A major problem for Governor Noel

and the regular Democrats servers here say, was the pa to endorse a Edward Beard, United States Representative party's June caucus.

Mr. Beard, a housepainter proved enormously popular voters, swamping his regular opponent and resentment appeared to Mr. Noel in the Mr. Lorber attempted to cap by wearing a Beard button.

Mr. Lorber, a voluble, co who speaks of himself as the of the American dream, star paid six months ago and is believed to be a local primary.

He brought James G. Gof organizer from South Carolina \$25,000 to manage his campaign. He was accused of "scandal" of politicians, including Mr. Lorber worked hard, too, she hands he had to be treated as an elbow.

Even in the first flush of victory, Mr. Lorber was no toward Mr. Noel or his opponent, the State Senate man John F. Hawkins, whom Mr. Lorber had defeated in the primary. "They are blacks," he to "They're normal plotting hacks. What else would you Statesmen?"

Mr. Noel was similarly about the party's new star whom he predicted would "go" in the general election.

Carter's Comments on Sex Cause Comm

By LEE DEMBART

Jimmy Carter's earthy remarks to Playboy magazine on sexual morality and lust appear to be generating as much comment as anything else in the Presidential campaign so far.

Spot interviews in selected areas around the country disclosed great concern over what Mr. Carter said and over his choosing Playboy for such an interview, but it was too soon to determine whether any permanent damage to his campaign had been done. The article is to appear in the November issue.

Among those who gave serious responses, the prevailing view was that it was neither smart nor Presidential for Mr. Carter to have said: "I've looked on a lot of women with lust. I've committed adultery in my heart many times," and to have used some mild vulgarisms in referring to other people's sexual conduct.

"I had some doubts whether I should vote for him, but I certainly can't now," said Robert C. Cudd 3d, a lawyer and mortgage banker in Monroe, La.

Mr. Cudd said that the reaction was the same throughout his law firm.

An older couple were having dinner in Louisiana, and the man remarked, "It's weird that he'd be saying things like this." His wife said, "It's not the kind of thing that a President ought to be talking about."

Reaction Is Uniformly Negative
For his part, Mr. Carter, who spent the day in Plains, Ga., preparing for today's first debate with President Ford, did not want to talk about the interview. Pressed by reporters as he was getting into a car, the candidate said, "I don't think it's hurt in any way."

But Marge Thurmond, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party, described the general reaction as "had had had—'I've been everywhere today, and the reaction is uniformly negative.'"

A full reading of Mr. Carter's interview makes clear that he was speaking within the context of his own religious beliefs and of his commitment not to impose them on others, much less stumping them in the few exempted questions imply.

The offending comments came at the end of a nine-page interview as Mr. Carter was speaking of his own fallibility and chose to give an example—a sexual example, as it turned out.

But the nation's press this week has focused on the explicit sexual references, including two mild vulgarisms for sexual intercourse. The reaction has been to those words and to the general subject.

Mr. Carter's running mate, Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, was reluctant to discuss the matter, but finally said he thought that voters would find the remarks "reassuring," because "he talked about the dangers of pride."

"One of the most refreshing things about Governor Carter is that he answers questions that he's asked," Mr. Mondale said as he left Chicago.

Vice President Rockefeller, campaigning for the Ford-Dole ticket in Cleveland, told an audience, "I never thought I'd see the day when Christ's teachings were discussed in Playboy—and I'm a Baptist, ladies and gentlemen!"

"Beneath Presidential Dignity"
A middle-aged Brooklyn woman who works at the State Supreme Court said, "I don't understand why such a thing as a man's sex life has to be dragged by him into the campaign."

"I felt it was a little beneath Presidential dignity and not very smart to do publicly," said Nellie W. Clark 3d, a professor of art in Atlanta. "I also thought, 'Oh, Lord, now the President is going to start preaching about lust in your heart.'"

tion to religion and wear sleeve."

A woman in southern that Mr. Carter had espres masculine attitude" and th man she knew had been t realize that.

"Not Particularly Off
In defense of Mr. Carter, Iowa minister wrote to Th Register & Tribune to point Democratic candidate "is ment with the Bible. Just equivalent to adultery."

Mr. Carter's pastor, the Edwards, made a similar "I'm not sure it's the would have used, but it's today. It's a word I've heard round. I'm not particular!"

San Francisco was described as "mentally disinterested" in flap. A lawyer from Fortis was stopped on the street "This hasn't influenced in added that he had always vote for Mr. Ford.

Among many people the light-hearted, evoking the room humor that made th the Wayne Rivers affair.

A man got into an elev in the Peachtree Center li told a secretary beside hi particularly nice today, par Said she: "Well, you kno Carter says: 'It's O.K. as for it in your heart.'"

Mrs. Mondale Com
CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (UP dale said today she was su had "committed adultery" too. She said it with a s "hacker" during the Democr dental nominee was aske suspected her husband h adultery" in his heart as l said he did. "Oh, sure," sh She added she saw not Mr. Carter's admission to he occasionally had lustful women not his wife.

Apology to Mrs. J
PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 22 Carter has apologized to L son for citing her late hu B. Johnson, as an exampl can President who has led said today.

Mr. Carter said in the Playboy, "I don't think take on the same frame Nixon or Johnson did—and distorting the truth." A Carter press aide, a telephone: Mrs. Johnson might not "expressed reg quote supplied this from Nixon" and Johnson, should the same case.

Ford Will Aim His Election Effort at 10 Major States

Continued From Page 1

ter into taking "clear and positive stands" on issues.

The Ford campaign has delayed the start of its political advertising until this weekend in hopes of capitalizing on the President's performance in the first debate.

Mr. Baker said that advertising would constitute the largest item—\$10.5 million—in the planned outlays of the \$20.8 million available to the Ford campaign in the first federally financed election.

The budget, subject to revision, also allots \$3 million for operation of the national headquarters, \$3 million divided among political organizations in each of the 50 states, \$1 million to finance activities of Cabinet members and other advocates of Mr. Ford's candidacy, \$1.5 million for Mr. Dole's travels, \$750,000 for the President's travels and up to \$1 million for opinion polling and other research.

The decision of the \$3 million for state organizations was described by Ford aides as symptomatic of the President's strategic concentration on the battleground industrial states.

Southern Weekend Planned

Although Mr. Ford reiterated last week that he would wage an aggressive campaign everywhere and he is scheduled to spend Saturday, Sunday and Monday touring Mr. Carter's native South, the

President's strategists said checks mailed this week to state campaign organizations accurately reflected the targeting of key states.

Of the \$1.7 million disbursed to the states, \$1,076,560—more than 60 percent—went to 10 states. Ford aides said that the same 10 states were likely to receive most of the additional \$1.3 million budgeted for the nationwide political organization.

The battleground states and the amounts disbursed to each this week were as follows: New York, \$180,000; New Jersey, \$51,600; Pennsylvania, \$157,400; Ohio, \$143,000; Illinois, \$171,000; Michigan, \$21,380; Wisconsin, \$20,000; Texas, \$130,000; California, \$150,000, and Florida, \$52,200.

Although some other states were given substantial amounts—Connecticut, for instance, was sent \$26,725—the President's aides said the first installment were likely to be the last for many of the states considered either safely Republican or beyond the reach of a Ford candidacy.

A Diagram for Victory

Robert Teeter, Mr. Ford's research director, said the President could win if he carried all of the mountain and farm regions, made inroads in several border states of the South, swept Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and California and won two of three other industrial states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is largely to the voters in those states



Senator Walter F. Mondale christens his new campaign airplane, pouring a bucket of champagne over its side. The Boeing 727 was baptized at Midway Airport in Chicago, where Mr. Mondale boarded it for a flight to Springfield, Ill.

Well not so

Carter Will Speak First Tonight But Ford Will Have Last Word

By JOSEPH LELYVELD
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—With a flip coin in a backstage dressing room today, it was determined that tomorrow night's television debate will start with a question directed to Jimmy Carter and end with a summation up by President Ford.

The result of the flip meant that Mr. Carter will have an opportunity to speak for five minutes to a national audience that is expected to reach 90 million persons before Mr. Ford starts his first comment.

Sixteen years ago, when John F. Kennedy debated Richard M. Nixon, the flip coin had fateful consequences, for Mr. Kennedy managed to use the opening in the first debate to put his rival on the defensive.

But the fact that this year's Democratic vice president will be responding to questions is Mr. Kennedy's not at the start of the 1960 debate—is likely to diminish even wipe out the tactical advantage the lead-off position.

Drawing of Lots Played Role
By a drawing of lots it was determined yesterday that the first question would be posed by Frank Reynolds, a reporter for ABC.

Mr. Carter will have three minutes to answer and then two minutes to respond to a follow-up question from Reynolds. Only then will President Ford have two minutes to comment before taking the next round of questions in another of the three panelists.

When they meet for an encounter that will prove to be the turning point of the campaign, the candidates will be sitting about eight and one-half feet apart on the stage of the Walnut Street theater where Edwin Booth, Sarah Bernhardt, Houdini and the Marx brothers performed.

At what the viewing audience will see on television screens is almost exactly as it would have been had the debate been held in a television studio as the Kennedy-Nixon encounters were.

Needs of the Camera
In effect, the stage of the 165-year-old theater has been turned into a TV set for the event. The set, designed by Bob Wightman, a free-lance designer by the League of Women Voters,

concentrates on the needs of the camera rather than the small audience of 4,500 persons—half of it, press—that will be seated in the theater's balcony.

The 538 seats in the orchestra of the theater will be left empty because the view from them is obstructed by a line-up of television cameras at the front of the stage and a five-foot-high wall that has been built there to serve as a backdrop for the panel of journalists.

To insure that the candidates concentrate on the cameras and not their immediate audience, the television advisers insisted that the lights in the theater be dimmed off. "It's a completely controlled environment," commented Elliot Bernstein, an ABC producer who is serving as pool producer for the three commercial networks and the Public Broadcasting stem.

The lecterns for the candidates are set up to each other on a platform covered with a blue carpet. Each man has also been provided with a high stool, but Mr. Ford's advisers have let it be known that he

will stand throughout the debate, apparently to accent his four-inch height advantage over his rival.

Mr. Carter will stand while speaking. It is not yet known whether he will sit when the President speaks.

Candidates to Visit Theater
The two candidates are to make separate visits to the theater tomorrow afternoon after their arrival here so that their television advisers can request final adjustments in the lighting or the height of the cameras.

Earlier, when the networks were still smarting over their failure to gain the sponsorship of the debates for themselves, doubts were raised as to whether they would allow the pool producer to deal directly with the advisers of the candidates on such technical matters. Some network executives argued that participation in the staging of the event would open the way to demands for "equal time" from Eugene J. McCarthy, the independent candidate and Lester Maddox, the candidate of the American Independent Party.

But Mr. Bernstein said he had now been authorized to make any reasonable adjustments the candidates requested. "There's a lot riding on it," he said. "I don't want to be in the position of having to be hard-nosed in saying 'I can't do it.'"

In 1960, television advisers to the candidates stood in the control rooms at the elbow of the producers to oversee their selection of shots. Mr. Bernstein said he had told the advisers to Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter that they would not be allowed in his control room—a trailer parked outside the theater—but he promised that they would be able to reach him during the broadcast on the telephone.

Adjacent Dressing Rooms
For about a half hour before they finally meet on the stage, the candidates will use adjacent dressing rooms that have been done up in contrasting styles by decorators from Gimbels department store.

The President's dressing room, which bears a plaque honoring Cornelius Skinner on its door, has a deep leather armchair with a footstool. A jar of hard candy is on a table and three fox-hunting scenes are on the wall.

Mr. Carter's dressing room, named for Helen Hayes, includes a sofa, a jar of peanuts and a large print of a geometric design.

It was Mr. Carter's dressing room that was used for the flip of the coin this afternoon. Jim Karayn, who is directing the debates for the league, announced with mock solemnity that he had flipped a quarter and not a Kennedy half dollar.

Bill Carruthers, the President's TV adviser, and Barry Jagoda, who plays the same role for Mr. Carter, represented their candidates.

One decision hanging on the first debate is the length of the second debate, which has been scheduled for Oct. 6. Tomorrow night's event will be half again as long as the debates in 1960, which lasted 60 minutes each and there are those who predict that the audience may decline in the third half-hour.

DEBATE ON TONIGHT; RACE SEEN AS CLOSE

Continued From Page 1

Mr. Ford's missteps have given an added importance to his performance in the debates, particularly the first debate and most particularly the first half-hour of the first debate.

The debate will take place against a backdrop not only of a disappointing fortnight of campaigning for Mr. Carter but also, as various polls have indicated, of continuing doubts in substantial elements of the electorate about the President's competence and intelligence.

Possible Ford Strategy
For that reason, Mr. Ford is expected to attempt to demonstrate his command of the minutiae of government, the truth, a quarter-century in Washington, and contrast it with Mr. Carter's more limited experience as a state senator and a one-term governor of Georgia.

"His strength is in detail," commented Michael Raoul-Duval, the President's coordinator for the debates.

For Mr. Carter, the overriding strategy is to demonstrate that he not only has the capacity to handle the Presidency, but also to project a vision of the nation—something the Georgian thinks the President incapable of doing.

"Both will discuss a number of domestic and economic issues during the 90-minute debate in response to the questions of a panel of reporters and in direct exchanges. But few politicians expect the outcome to turn on issues rather than the words of John P. Sears, who managed Ronald Reagan's Presidential bid, the

politicians think of the debates as "personality vehicles" that will turn on overall impressions.

Clearly, Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford remain questionable quantities to many voters. All the polls show a large number of undecided voters and even larger numbers of voters who intend to vote for one candidate or the other but are not sure.

'Major Vehicle'
"The debates," said Mr. Teeter, "will be either a or the major vehicle by which people firm up their impressions of the two candidates."

Neither side professes to hope for a sudden, dramatic switch in voter sentiment as a result of the debate.

The last Presidential debates, those in 1960, produced only a small switch in opinion—a gain of three percentage points for John F. Kennedy and of one for Richard M. Nixon, all coming from the undecided column.

Until now, the campaign has seemed to be marking time, waiting for the debate to take place. Both sides got off to unusually slow organizational starts, in part because of the extreme constraints on spending imposed by Federal law. The scarcity of money has necessitated new organizational techniques, and they have led to frictions within the parties.

In addition, the candidates have been hampered, in their attempts to arouse the enthusiasm of the electorate, by the evident reluctance of the voters to take them seriously.

"It isn't apathy," said Richard Celeste, the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, the other day. "It's discouragement and anger and frustration. Mao talked about guerrillas as fish that swim in the sea of the people. Well, the political fish find themselves in very murky and turbulent water this year."

A 'First' for Walnut Street Theater

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—If there are ghosts in the wings of Philadelphia's historic Walnut Street Theater, where this year's first Presidential debate will be held tomorrow night, they will be peering down on just about the only theatrical "first" left for the nation's oldest surviving hall for the performing arts.

In 1809, in the second Administration of Thomas Jefferson, when Ninth and Walnut was on the edge of a city still huddled by the Delaware River, the New Circus, a high-domed, dirt-floored pit designed for the equestrian feats of French stunt riders, opened on the site.

When Philadelphia's taste for dressage and fancy horsemanship began to wane, the circus men added some theatrical acts, beginning a 167-year run that has brought to Walnut Street nearly every leading stage name of every succeeding generation.

From the Booths—the tragedian relatives of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln—to the Barrymores, Sarah Bernhardt, Lily Langtry, the George M. Cohans, the Marx Brothers, W. C. Fields, Helge Hayes, Henry

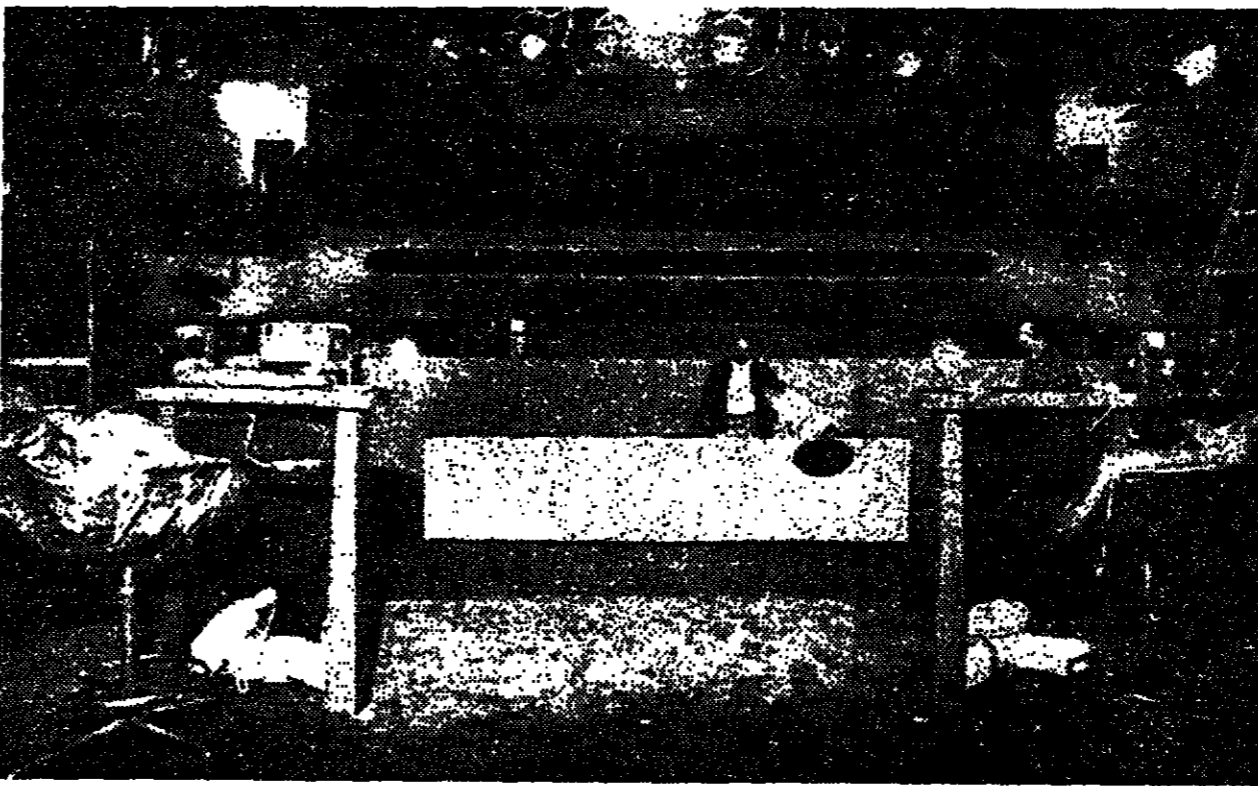
Fonda, Julie Harris, the Lunts, Ethel Waters, Will Rogers, Houdini and "The Parisian Follies," a burlesque production of the hard-pressed 1930's, the Walnut Street Theater has staged them all.

Opera, ballet, instrumental recitals, poetry readings, the W.P.A. Theatre, Yiddish comedy, lectures and motion pictures have run here. Presidential debates have been announced to hushed houses from this stage. But never before has America's oldest theater been part of a Presidential campaign.

According to Joseph Carlin, the 51-year-old manager of the recently reconstructed theater, the League of Women Voters, which is sponsoring the 1976 Presidential debates, "wanted an historical site, and they looked first at Independence Hall, five blocks down the way, and at Carpenter's Hall."

"They were too small and they were unsatisfactory from a technical point of view—lighting and audio and so forth—so they came here, where we have a full complement of in-place stage lighting and electronic equipment, including soundproof control booths.

"And we are almost as historical."



At the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, workmen set the stage for tonight's debate. The view is from the rear of the stage; the chairs and podiums are for the candidates, the long desk downstage is for the newsmen.

Candidates Expected to Stress Tax Policy

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The issue of Federal tax policy is sure to be one of the focal points of tomorrow night's debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter on economic and domestic issues.

In recent days, there has been a dispute between the Presidential candidates over who would lower taxes more, and for whom.

Mr. Ford, in an interview in Reader's Digest, said that he would cut taxes for a "middle" group of families with incomes of from \$3,000 to \$20,000 a year. Ninety-five percent of American families make less than \$30,000 a year.

Mr. Carter has insisted throughout his campaign that he would reform the nation's tax system so that the rich paid more taxes and the poor less. However, he initiated a storm of controversy last week when he told The Associated Press in an interview that he would define those with higher income as those above the "mean or median level."

Median Is \$13,000 a Year
In statistics, a mean is an average, reached by adding all the figures in a category, then dividing the total by the number of figures. A median is a figure that ranks midway in a list of numbers arranged in ascending or descending order.

The median income level of American families is about \$13,000 a year. The mean income is slightly higher. After the controversy developed, Mr. Carter and his spokesmen insisted that he intended to reduce taxes for all but the wealthiest 10 percent of American families.

Mr. Ford has proposed reducing corporate tax rates and raising the personal tax rate on Americans from \$730 to \$1,000 a year. An increase in the personal exemption benefits the rich relatively more than it does those less well off.

Mr. Carter, as part of a proposed overhaul of the entire tax system, has suggested the taxation of capital gains at the same rate as earned income, a change that would largely affect the very wealthy. He has also proposed an alteration of the current deduction on home-mortgage interest so that persons with higher incomes would get less of a tax break.

Plan to Aid Parents of Students
However, he has also suggested taxing corporate incomes only once, a step that could benefit stockholders, and granting a tax reduction to the parents of children attending college, which would tend to lower the taxes of those with larger incomes.

In general, Mr. Ford has advocated a reduction of over-all taxes paid, along with a reduction in Government spending. Mr. Carter has opposed any net reduction in tax revenues.

Mr. Ford's record in the White House and his major speeches and budgets provide considerable insight into his positions on a range of domestic issues.

Mr. Carter has detailed his stands in campaign speeches, in dozens of extensive interviews with journalists and in a 37-page statement last June to the Democratic Platform Committee.

What follows is a checklist of the basic positions of Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter on some other issues that are likely to be addressed during the debate.

Unemployment and Inflation. Mr. Ford believes that inflation is a more immediate national problem than is unemployment and that the solution to a high rate of unemployment is to limit inflation through a reduced Federal deficit and a better climate for business. He believes that the Government should promote meaningful jobs in private enterprise, not in the Federal payroll.

Mr. Carter has insisted that his "No. 1 priority" is to reduce the unemployment rate. He has endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which would guarantee jobs to all Americans who want to work. He has also urged that the unemployment rate be lowered to about 5 percent without threatening excessive inflation.

Energy. Mr. Ford would like to lift the price ceilings on crude oil and natural gas as a means of stimulating domestic production. He has proposed the establishment of a \$100 billion Government corporation that, through loans and other means, would encourage commercial development of new sources of energy.

Mr. Carter wants to continue control on domestic crude oil prices, but he would deregulate the price of new natural gas. He would prohibit oil companies from investing in other forms of energy and from controlling both the wholesale and retail segments of the oil industry. He would place all Federal agencies in

involved in making energy policy into a new Cabinet-level department.

Environment. In a major speech on the economy last year, Mr. Ford said, "If accomplishing every worthy environmental objective would slow down our effort to regain energy independence and a stronger economy, then of necessity I must weigh all factors involved."

Mr. Carter has said that economic progress and environmental quality are not usually incompatible goals, but that in cases where a conflict between the two could not be resolved he would side with preserving the environment.

Health. Mr. Carter wants a comprehensive, mandatory national health insurance system financed by general tax revenues and employer-employee payroll taxes. Because of the cost of such a program, he believes it will have to be phased in over a number of years.

Mr. Ford believes that the country "cannot realistically afford" a national health insurance program, and he has doubts about the quality of health care under such plans. He has proposed assuring Medicare beneficiaries of full coverage against catastrophic illness. Such coverage would be financed by raising the fees paid by Medicare recipients for less extensive treatment.

Welfare. Mr. Ford has called the current welfare system a "mess," but he said in his State of the Union Message this year that the program "cannot be reformed overnight." He has attempted to raise the cost of food stamps and to tighten the eligibility requirements.

Mr. Carter has proposed "one basic payment" to assist those who are unable to work. He believes that the Federal Government should "assume the cities' share of welfare costs and, over a period of time, take over some of the states' costs."

Social Security. Mr. Ford has proposed raising the Social Security tax rate paid by employers and employees by 0.3 percent, without raising the maximum income on which the tax is paid. Mr. Carter would raise the income ceiling but not the tax rate.

Housing. The emphasis of the Ford Administration has been to concentrate on helping the poor get existing rental hous-

ing. In recent weeks, the President has proposed steps to assist persons in purchasing homes.

Mr. Carter has placed relatively more emphasis on direct Federal subsidies and low-interest loans to encourage the construction of housing for poor and middle-income families.

Government Reorganization. Mr. Ford has proposed the consolidation of 59 Government programs into block grants in the broad areas of education, health, social services and child care.

Mr. Carter has made the need for reorganization of the Federal bureaucracy the cornerstone of his campaign. But, except for his proposal for regrouping the energy agencies, he has provided few details of what this would entail.

Abortion. Both candidates profess to find abortion personally objectionable. Both would restrict the use of Federal money, including Medicaid funds, to pay for abortions. Both oppose proposed Constitutional amendments that would outlaw abortions entirely. Mr. Ford has endorsed a proposed amendment that would give states the option to outlaw abortions, while Mr. Carter opposes such an amendment. Mr. Carter has stressed the need for Federal assistance in family planning, while Mr. Ford has not addressed the subject.

Busing for Desegregation. Both candidates oppose mandatory busing, but they also oppose proposed Constitutional amendments to outlaw it. Both pledge to promote other means of assisting public schools in desegregating, although Mr. Ford has done little of that as President. Mr. Carter has promised to send his daughter to a mostly black public school here if he is elected.

Education. Mr. Carter would increase the Federal share of the cost of public elementary and secondary education. Mr. Ford has vetoed education appropriations as too costly.

Agriculture. Mr. Ford angered farmers by imposing embargoes on grain exports when domestic shortages were expected. Both candidates now pledge not to impose embargoes.

An article giving an economic analysis by Leonard Silk on the battle over taxes appears on page 59.

For 24 Years, Debate Has Been A League Goal

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—For the League of Women Voters, the first debate between the Presidential candidates Thursday night will be the culmination of a long, quiet effort that originated in the Presidential campaign of 1952.

"We didn't dream this up in Kansas City," said Peggy Lampl, the league's executive director, referring to the invitation to debate sent by the league immediately after the Republican convention to President Ford and to Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee. "We had been working on it in a silent way for a considerable period."

The league has sponsored three Presidential debates and one Vice-Presidential one, in which Miss Lampl had a strong hand, started in early April. But she said that the league's involvement was the result of a "natural evolution" that began before the first Eisenhower-Stevenson campaign.

Variety of Local and State Debates
During the Presidential primaries of 1952, the league sponsored discussions among the candidates of both parties. But neither Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican nominee, nor Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, took part because they did not run in the primaries. Why debates between them during the election campaign were not arranged is not clear.

The league has sponsored a variety of debates at the local and state levels over the years, but was not involved in the 1960 debates between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. Those were handled by the television networks.

Miss Lampl, who was public relations director of the league in 1972, said she suggested that the league try to put on a Presidential debate that year. But the proposal did not go far because President Nixon indicated he was not interested.

F.C.C. Ruling Opened Way
A ruling by the Federal Communications Commission in September 1975 opened the way. It said that an organization such as the league could stage debates between major Presidential candidates without having to give equal time to nominees from minor parties.

Right after that, said Miss Lampl, James Karayn, former head of the National Public Affairs Center for Television, and Charles Benton, president of the Benton Foundation, proposed that the league arrange debates during the primaries for candidates of both major parties.

Eight months after that, said Miss Lampl, James Karayn, former head of the National Public Affairs Center for Television, and Charles Benton, president of the Benton Foundation, proposed that the league arrange debates during the primaries for candidates of both major parties.

Miss Lampl said that the league, given its experience in the field, was receptive. "It seemed a natural activity for the league," she said, "and no one said it would be a difficult thing to do." The Benton Foundation put up \$200,000 to get the primary project started and Miss Lampl and Mr. Karayn worked it out.

The league then put on four Presidential forums. As they drew to a close, Miss Lampl said, the conversation at the league turned to Presidential debates. "But we didn't think the candidates would accept," she said. "The reception we got was, 'It's an interesting idea, but...'"

She said the question was: "What makes you think an incumbent President will debate?" Miss Lampl also said there were doubts that Mr. Carter would debate. Only Mr. Ronald Reagan, then still contender for the Republican nomination, had shown interest.

In Touch With the Candidates
Despite the misgivings, the league announced on May 5 that it intended to sponsor Presidential debates.

"From May to mid-July," Miss Lampl said, "we worked up proposals for the debates. In June, we put on a national petition drive to urge the candidates to debate. Most importantly, we continued to be in contact with the candidates." Miss Lampl said that "Mr. Carter was moving around a bit and President Ford indicated he might debate."

The morning after Mr. Ford was nominated in Kansas City, the league sent telegrams to him and to Mr. Carter, inviting them to debate. That night, Mr. Ford committed himself to do so and the next day, Mr. Carter, who had already indicated he had made up his mind to debate, agreed.

90 Million Forecast As Likely Audience For Clash on TV

Experts in television research are projecting an audience of 90 million viewers for all or part of tonight's debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter, or close to 90 percent of all the households that are expected to be tuned to television.

The telecast, running from 8:30 to 11 P.M., will be carried in New York on Channels 2, 4, 7 and 13. Radio coverage will be provided by most of the major stations, including WABC, WCBS, WINS, WJVA-FM, WTKA, WTVR and WOR.

The Public Broadcast Service coverage on Channel 13 will carry a sign language insert on the screen for viewers with hearing impairments.

ABC, CBS and NBC have scheduled summaries and analyses of the debate at 11:30 P.M., after a break for local newscasts. The PBS summary is scheduled immediately after the debate and will be related to a predebate program beginning at 9 P.M.

While the debate is in progress, Channels 9 and 11 will be carrying baseball and Channel 3 its regular programming. Channel 11 will show a videotape of the debate at 11:30 P.M.

The audience projections are based on the data of the first debate in 1960 between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, weighted to the population growth and increase in television households since then.

The initial Kennedy-Nixon confrontation, carried by the three commercial networks, had an audience of more than 70 million. The Nielsen ratings found that the average household stayed tuned to the one-hour telecast for 54 minutes.



Senator John F. Kennedy and Vice President Nixon debating on TV in 1960

Nixon-Kennedy 'Great Debate' Gave a Contrast in Appearance

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—On Sept. 28, 1960, Richard M. Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy met in a stark CBS television studio in Chicago for history's first nationally televised debate between Presidential candidates.

They arrived an hour early, at 7:30 P.M., but the 47-year-old Mr. Nixon, then the Republican Vice President, banged a previously infected knee on a car door in the studio garage. He was tired, too, and clearly not at his best.

Mr. Kennedy, his Democratic opponent, was four years younger and was relaxed, rested and well briefed.

It was not exactly the "great debate" predicted in his billing, but something closer to a panel show, with four newsmen, their backs to the camera, asking questions and the candidates responding.

A Courteous Encounter
The candidates drew slips of paper from a briefcase to determine their positions and the order in which they would speak. Mr. Kennedy's slip put him on the right, side of the moderator, Howard K. Smith, and allowed him to speak first and last.

Although the debate was ostensibly limited to domestic issues.

There were a few clashes on spending, farms and social issues, but the encounter was for the most part genteel, earnest and courteous.

Mr. Nixon had ruled out professional makeup, along with a prepared text or notes, but he endured a hasty, last-minute application of a cosmetic designed to tone his unshaven face. Mr. Kennedy was dabbed lightly with makeup.

Alert but Relaxed
Mr. Kennedy appeared somber but composed, alert but relaxed, with one leg crossed over the other.

Mr. Nixon, his face chaly and gaunt, seemed restless, clearly under strain. His feet shuffled under his chair, his hands fidgeted, his eyes darted about, his lips, glistening with perspiration, either pursed or erupted into what appeared to be a smile he did not feel.

When it was over, Mr. Nixon joked that the debate "gave the American people a chance to see something besides Dottie Gillis," a reference to a television situation comedy. Much later he wrote from San Clemente, Calif., that he thought Mr. Kennedy had "gained more from the debates than he."

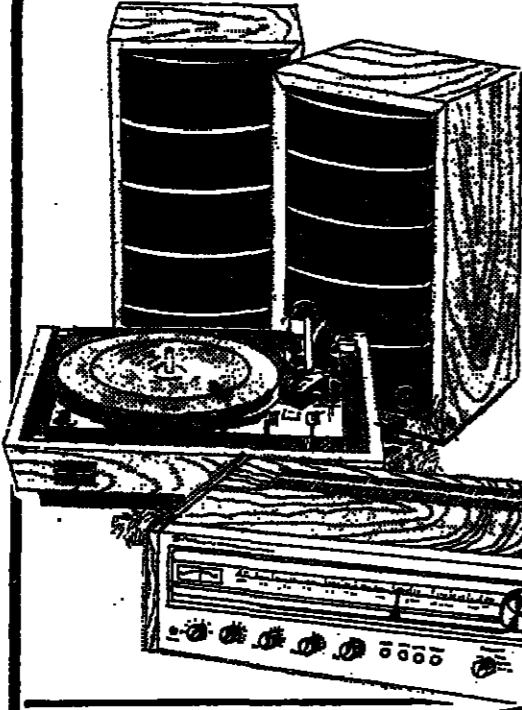
McCarthy on Missouri Ballot

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22 (UPI)—Eugene J. McCarthy will be listed on the Missouri ballot as an independent Presidential candidate. Mr. McCarthy, a former court decision yesterday ordering his Democratic Senator from Minnesota, won name to be on the Nov. 2 ballot.

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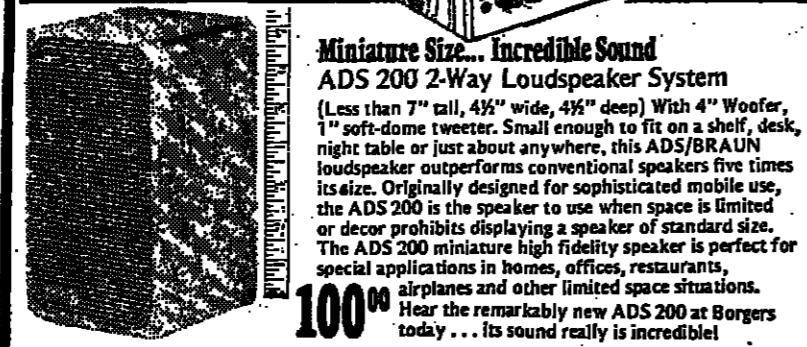
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Bridge: A Spanish Event Offers Chance To Mix With Top-Caliber Stars

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

One of the few European tournaments at which the casual visitor can be sure of hobnobbing with the world's great players is the Melia Don Pepe Festival at Marbella in Spain. This year's tournament, to be played Nov. 6 through Nov. 13, will attract Benito Garozzo, perhaps the world's greatest player, Omar Sharif, a star in bridge as well as another medium, and a party of American enthusiasts. (Information from Tannah Hirsch, 661-1918).

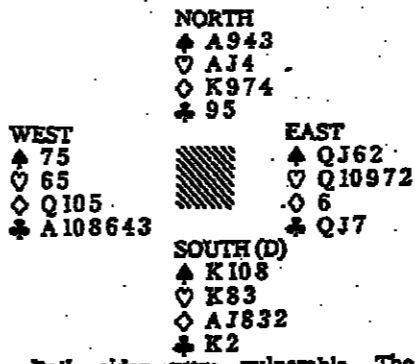
Sharif is usually happy to play with Garozzo, but on the diagramed deal he actually preferred to have a partner of lesser stature. He sat East defending three no-trump after the normal auction shown in the diagram. West led the club six, a significant card, and South's king captured Sharif's jack.

It is clear from the diagram that West must win a diamond trick and that the defense can then cash five club tricks. But in practice it will not be clear to West that the club suit is about to run. From his angle, South might have begun with K-Q-X in clubs, in which case it would pay West to shift and wait for his partner to lead clubs.

An Imaginative Defense

West was therefore headed for a problem, but he did not have to face it, thanks to imaginative defense by Sharif. When South led to the diamond king and continued to suit, he discarded the club queen. This dramatic move was the result of a careful analysis of the opening lead of the club six, clearly a fourth best.

West had to have three cards higher than the six, and the A-10-8 was the only possibility. The same result would be obtained by the rule of 11: 6 from it gives 5, which is the number of cards higher than the one led in the North, East and South hands. The five cards are clearly the K-Q-J-9-7, so South has



Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club six.

nothing else of value in clubs and the discard of the queen will solve West's potential problem.

Help Was Appreciated

West might have solved the problem without Sharif's help, but he might not. Saving partner from a potential problem is one of the most difficult arts of defensive play.

Why was Sharif happy that his partner was not Garozzo? Because Garozzo, like many experts, does not believe in fourth-best leads. With the West hand, he would have led the deuce, and Sharif would not have had the information he needed for his brilliant defensive stroke.

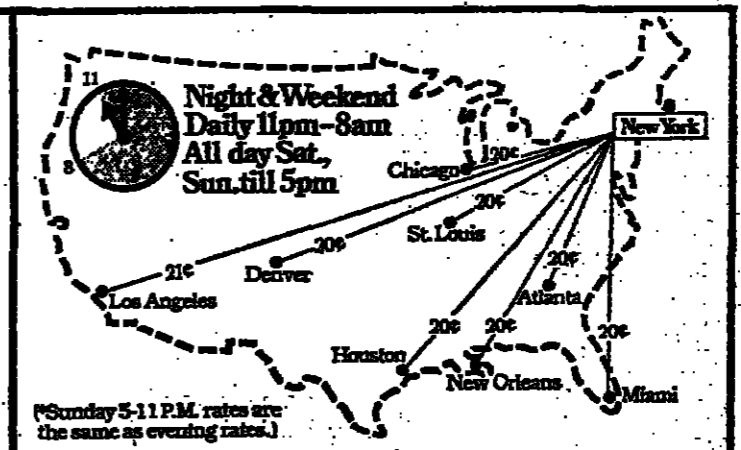
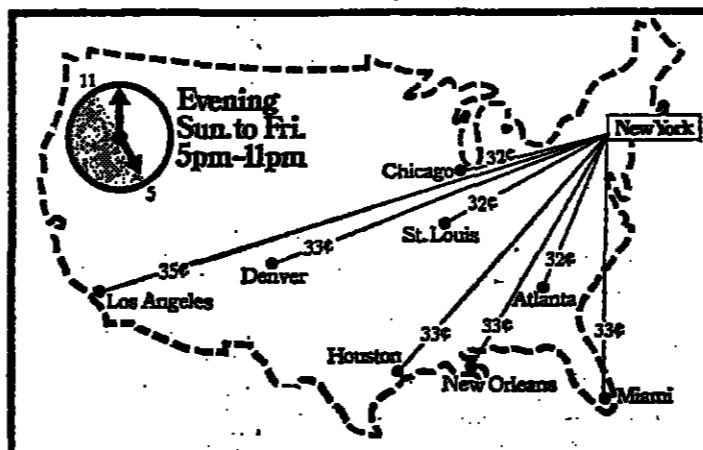
Last Monday's bridge column erroneously quoted \$10 as the monthly price of a new magazine Contest Bridge. Ten dollars is the cost of an annual subscription, comprising 12 issues.

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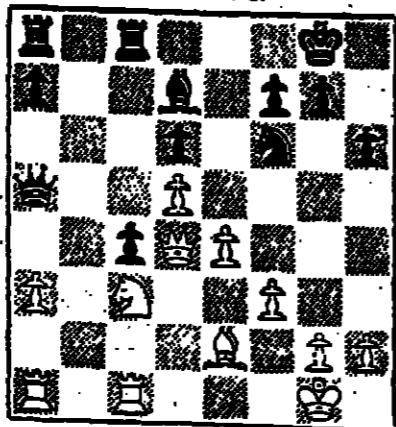
10/11/76

Chess:

Not Forgotten,
s to Give It a Try

ROBERT BYRNE

Opening variation has long
avor; it is not a bad idea
asionally, even if you have
e to soup it up with new
ause chances are that
nts will have forgotten its



LEIN/WHITE
Position after 19 KR-B1

From the 1930's through
Saemisch attack against
Indian Defense—4 P-QR3,
2B enjoyed considerable
ut when the method of
with 5... P-B4 became
White began to suffer re-
ses. His two bishops were
per tigers in the absence
plan for opening the posi-
he end game, if not soon-
of QBP's turned out to
relessness.

After 25 P-B4, Lein threatened to
centralize his king with 26 K-K3 and
27 K-Q4. Accordingly, Denker could no
longer remain passive but had to try
25... N-Q2 with the idea of getting
in an effective 26... N-B4.

When Lein cut him off with 26 B-N4,
Denker preferred to go down with his
boots on by sacrificing two minor
pieces for a rook with 26... R-N1; 27
R-XN, B-XR; 28 B-XB. It could not have
succeeded, even with the best follow-up
—29... R-B4—but when Denker blun-
dered with 29... R-R3? he was done
for.

Lein's 30 P-R5! trapped the black
rook and, since Denker would have to
come out a piece down after 33 K-K3,
he had to resign.

the exchange of queens
essity with 9... PXP; 10
obviated all worry about
ng attack, yet undoubting
ic to pay.
e-hat he far, Denker's best-
...have been to develop
against the QBP by
...13 B-Q3, P-QN3; 14 B-B3,
3, QR-B1. Instead, he al-
to retain queens with
3 N-B3.
for counterplay, Denker
emporary sacrifice 14... P-
N-Q5; 16 B-XN, P-XB; 17
ng that he could recover
by 17... P-QN4 and

18... PXP. However, the black QBP re-
quired constant defense by pieces, thus
throwing Black into a passive position,
while Denker always had to fear mobi-
lization of the powerful white pawn
center.

After 25 P-B4, Lein threatened to
centralize his king with 26 K-K3 and
27 K-Q4. Accordingly, Denker could no
longer remain passive but had to try
25... N-Q2 with the idea of getting
in an effective 26... N-B4.

When Lein cut him off with 26 B-N4,
Denker preferred to go down with his
boots on by sacrificing two minor
pieces for a rook with 26... R-N1; 27
R-XN, B-XR; 28 B-XB. It could not have
succeeded, even with the best follow-up
—29... R-B4—but when Denker blun-
dered with 29... R-R3? he was done
for.

Lein's 30 P-R5! trapped the black
rook and, since Denker would have to
come out a piece down after 33 K-K3,
he had to resign.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-K3	18 O-O	PXP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 KR-B1	O-Q4
3 N-QB3	B-N5	20 QxQ	RxQ
4 P-QR3	B-N4	21 K-RN1	K-B1
5 B-B3	O-O	22 K-B2	R/1-B1
6 B-N5	P-Q3	23 R-N1	R-N1
7 P-B3	P-B4	24 P-QR4	B-K1
8 P-K4	Q-R4	25 F-B4	N-Q2
9 Q-Q2	F-R3	26 B-N4	R-N1
10 P-Q2	N-R3	27 B-N3	B-B3
11 N-K2	P-R3	28 B-XB	R-N7ch
12 B-K3	B-Q2	29 K-B3	R-R3
13 N-B3	KR-B1	30 P-R5	R-N6
14 B-K2	P-K4	31 B-N5	R-Nch
15 P-Q5	N-Q5	32 K-K2	R-B7ch
16 B-XN	P-B	33 K-K3	Resigns
17 QxQ	P-QN4		

Mr. Morgan of Village Voice Resigning

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

Morgan resigned yesterday
the Village Voice. He said
the weekly newspaper to
weekly magazine.

who is 30 years old, has
experience as a magazine
iter and is the author of
Before being named to the
post of editor of the Voice
d been a vice president of
arent company, the New
Company, a position he
held in 1974.
who is married to Vice
President's younger daughter,
Rockefeller Strawbridge,
portunity to start his own
fulfillment of a "lifelong
declined to discuss details
a publication. He said an
would be made sometime
from the Voice took
12.
Mr. Morgan's resignation, calling his
editorship a "bright chapter in the over-20
year history of the Voice."

managing editor of The Voice, will suc-
ceed Mr. Morgan as editor, it was an-
nounced by Clay S. Felker, editor in chief
and publisher of The Voice. She has been
a reporter in the Los Angeles bureau of
Forbes magazine and East Coast editor
of Rolling Stone. She joined The Voice
earlier this year.

Mr. Morgan expressed particular satis-
faction yesterday that both advertising
revenue and circulation revenue of the
Voice had gone up this year. According
to figures issued recently by the New
York Magazine Company, which publishes
The Voice, there was a 23 percent in-
crease in advertising revenue and an 18
percent increase in circulation revenue
for the six-month period ended June 30,
1976, over the corresponding period the
preceding year.

Mr. Felker issued a statement about
Mr. Morgan's resignation, calling his
editorship a "bright chapter in the over-20
year history of the Voice."

NEWS PUZZLE

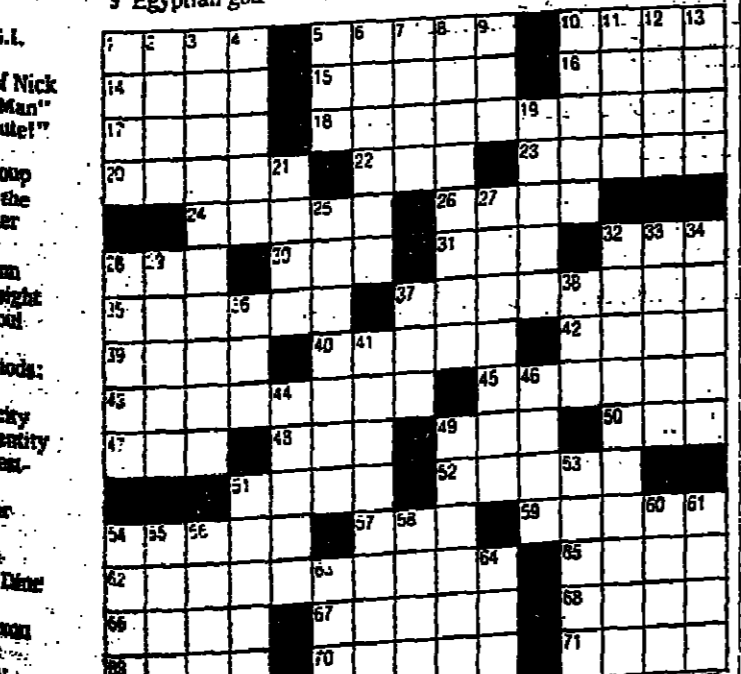
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27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
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Edited by WILL WENG

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Books of the Times

When the Jig Is Up

By ANATOLE BROVARD

SPEEDBOAT. By Renata Adler. 178 pages.
Random House. \$7.95.

I try to keep an open mind, but how
open, exactly, should a mind be? The
excessively open mind may be the iden-
tifying tic of our age. So many of us
are ready, even eager to believe, to
hurray every change for better or
worse, to accept a "dialectic" that de-
mands that we surrender the satisfac-
tory for an ambiguous promise of
novelty. But looking at the evidence in
literature, at least, "the new" may be
reaching a point of marginal returns.
Much of modern poetry has "exper-
imented" itself right back into prose,
and the doctrinaire erosion of form in
fiction, the pursuit of the spontaneous,
the authentic or the discontinuous,
seems to be elevating the arbitrary, the
random, or the accidental into an
aesthetic.

These uneasy reflections are brought
on by a reading of Renata Adler's
"Speedboat." The book arrives on a
wave of excitement. Parts of it have
appeared in The New Yorker magazine
and have been hailed as evolution's
latest, shimmering product. The dust
jacket of "Speedboat" is garlanded
with high praise from formidable prac-
titioners of the art. As a further con-
sideration, Miss Adler is a remarkably
good critic of fiction, and one tends to
assume that she knows what she is
doing, that "Speedboat" is an attempt,
on the highest level of sophistication,
to push back the boundaries of form
in fiction even further.

Hold It Far Away?

However, while I am aware of all
this, I can only testify as to how
"Speedboat" impressed me. At the risk
of being thought a reactionary ("O
dread word!"), I must say that the book
struck me as little more than a series
of witty jottings—a collection of small-
contemporary curiosities, set down one
after another in the conviction that
they would all eventually work in op-
position, would constitute a locust plague
of contrapuntal chirping. One definition
of impressionism in painting holds that
bits of raw color merge on the retina at
the right distance to compose a picture;
but, in fiction, what is the right dis-
tance? How far away can you hold
the book?

Miss Adler is a brilliant and subtle
observer of the kind of incongruities
that have made "absurd" a household
word in our times and have given it a
philosophical dignity it did not always
have. She practices what Kenneth
Burke termed "perspective by incon-
gruity," but carries it so far that she
falls into what Randall Jarrell called,
after Max Weber, "the bureaucratiza-
tion of perspective by incongruity."

"Speedboat" is made up of little in-
cidents and reflections that are filtered
through the sensibility of the first-per-
son narrator. A woman suffers a broken
back as a result of responding too en-
thusiastically to the pounding of a
speedboat; the narrator buys a rifle but
cannot assemble it and waits years for
a serviceman from the electric company
to put it together; at a cafeteria, some-
one keeps pushing the narrator's tray.



Renata Adler

from behind. There are flying lessons,
reflections on current idioms, a
fractured phone conversation, a secret pre-
gnancy, peculiar encounters with irra-
tional people, and anecdotes.

As far as I can see, there is no pro-
gression, no gathering coherence, in
these snippets—and perhaps that is the
point, so to speak. Perhaps the imita-
tive fallacy is going to be allowed at
last to win its long battle for recog-
nition. For me, however, all this docu-
mentation, adding up to nothing,
amounts to something like a slice-of-
lifelessness approach to fiction.

Enigmatic Clues

Of course, I have looked for clues
in the text. When Miss Adler quotes
Ortega to the effect that "the busi-
ness of philosophy is to crack open
metaphors which are dead," I immedi-
ately searched for evidence of this
ambitious activity, but could not find
any. When the narrator reflects that
"there are only so many plots," I ex-
amined the terrain all around the state-
ment, with equally negative results.
I do not believe that we have run out
of plots, and even if we had, each plot
would still be subject to the infinite
variables of the characters who are
concerned in it.

"Speedboat" makes me wonder about
irony. I have always regarded irony
as the supreme condiment, the book-
met's delight, of literature. But when
a book is all irony, it tends to cancel
itself out, just as you cannot eat a
dinner that is all condiments. Sophis-
tication must deny every now and
again and allow a little emotion to
slosh in, a little faith or hope or com-
mitment.

If you magnify texture with a suffi-
ciently powerful wit, it resembles
structure—and this is about what Miss
Adler does in "Speedboat." The ac-
cents of sensibility are expected to do
the work of form. It is all extremely
clever, but, in my opinion, it is not
what I mean—and I decline the seman-
tic challenge—by a novel. I do not be-
lieve that "Speedboat" is "important"
either, except in a symptomatic sense.
Somewhere in the book, the nar-
rator says, "The jig was never up." I
disagree.

What if most Jews aren't really Semites at all?

Arthur Koestler's startling new book presents research that
today's Jews, except for the Sephardim, descended not
from the Semitic people of the Middle East, but from the
Khazars, an almost-forgotten tribe in Eastern Europe at the
time of Charlemagne.

Suddenly, if this theory is confirmed, the term "anti-Sem-
itism" becomes completely meaningless, based, as Mr.
Koestler writes, "on a misapprehension shared by both the
killers and their victims."

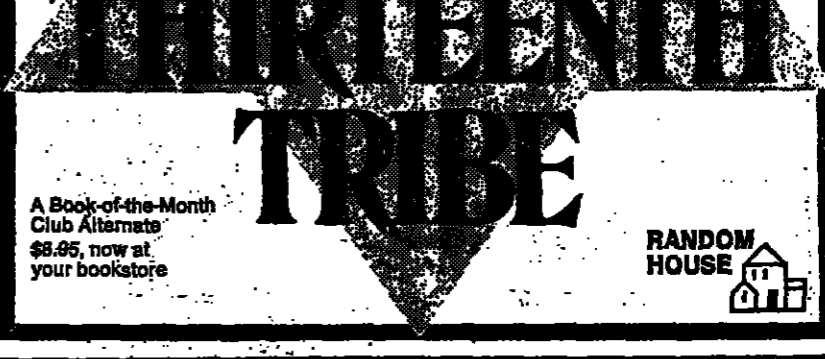
"Mr. Koestler's excellent book
... is as readable as it is
thought-provoking. Nothing
could be more stimulating than
the skill, elegance and erudition
with which he marshals his facts
and develops his theories... He
plunges in with great courage and
an astonishing measure of suc-
cess."—ITZYHOV MACLEAN, New York
Times Book Review

"You do not have to be Jewish
to be interested... Are today's
Western Jews really ethnic, Se-
mitic, Biblical Jews, or are most
of them descendants of converted
Khazars?... This compact, inter-
esting book... examines tragic-
ironic implications in [this
question] for modern his-
tory... It should fasci-
nate."—EDMUND FULLER,
Wall Street Journal

"Koestler marshals the evi-
dence in a clear and convinc-
ing way. He tells a good story,
pulling together materials from
medieval Muslim and Jewish travel-
ers, scholarly controversy and
the mysterious lore of the Khazars."
—RAYMOND SOKOLOV, Newsweek

"The story he tells is fasci-
nating, a glimpse not only into a
neglected part of Jewish history
but of European history as well...
And the same poignant curiosity
that drove Hasdai to write to King
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to read of them and their lives."
—ROBERT KIRSCH, Los Angeles Times

"This will cause a stir...
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Bounds of Disclosure

At first glance, one is inclined to write off as part of the political silly season such true confessions as Jimmy Carter's unrequited "lust" and President Ford's announcement that he, unlike his wife, would vigorously "protest" if his daughter, Susan, were found to be involved in an affair. On second thought, however, these unnecessary and tasteless self-inflicted violations of personal and family privacy by Presidents or Presidential candidates seem symptoms of a deeper malaise. They suggest that public figures are increasingly reluctant to post "no trespassing" signs at the legitimate boundaries of their private lives and intimate feelings.

It is difficult to say exactly when this trend toward the abdication of privacy first began. Was it when medical bulletins concerning President Eisenhower's bodily functions exceeded the people's right to know? Or when Lyndon Johnson placed his abdominal scar on televised view? Are living politicians, anxious to be attuned to a steadily less inhibited society, somehow drawn against their better judgment into competition with the intimate revelations about some of their distinguished dead predecessors?

Whatever the causes that started the trend, its ultimate impact on American political life and its institutions, such as the Presidency, is not likely to be salutary. By placing themselves totally on public display, public servants will enhance neither the people's confidence in them nor respect for their office.

Full and frank disclosure of candidates' financial backing and past political and fiscal involvement is indispensable to much-needed reform of American politics; but it does not follow that such an essential opening of the books to public inspection requires a simultaneous opening of public servants' diaries, innermost feelings or parental policies.

Acquiescence in the electorate's right to pierce the curtain of privacy will in the end lead either to more dissembling or to an accelerating affront to the dignity of elected officials.

Nuclear Haste

A number of people in Washington are engaging this morning in one of those periodic demonstrations of how not to govern the country.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is scheduled to hold hearings on President Ford's nomination of its staff director, George Murphy, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, with the reported intention of jamming it through the Senate in these last few days of the session. Mr. Murphy, originally recommended by Joint Committee Chairman John Pastore, is the beneficiary of a Presidential nomination at the eleventh hour of this Congress when timely and reasoned consideration of the merits is virtually impossible. Despite existence of the vacancy for several months, the nomination was delayed until the Senate was thoroughly distracted by the campaign.

Even if Mr. Murphy had not given the impression during the last few years of a strong bias in favor of the nation's nuclear industry at the expense of environmental concerns, this last-minute procedure would be indefensible. The independent role the commission must play if wise judgments are to be made in such crucial areas as domestic energy development and nuclear proliferation abroad is too important to be jeopardized by a hasty and ill-considered nomination. Filling this vacancy should be put over until the next session of Congress.

Waiting for Ian Smith

Is it conceivable that Secretary of State Kissinger has persuaded Prime Minister Ian Smith that "the game is up" in Rhodesia; and that the white minority regime in Salisbury is about to accept the principle of black rule within two years?

President Nyerere of Tanzania quotes Mr. Kissinger to the effect that, in their talks in South Africa, Mr. Smith conceded the inevitability of rapid movement toward majority rule and would indicate his Government's

acquiescence in a broadcast tomorrow. President Mobutu of Zaire says Mr. Kissinger also convinced him that a peaceful solution in Rhodesia is now in sight. Reporters on the Secretary's plans have the same impression.

Mr. Smith himself is more oracular: "We have still got a lot of fight but that doesn't mean that we want to be stupid; we have got to face up to realities but I think we're going to be all right." The "realities" are stark: Rhodesia's blacks outnumber the whites by about 24 to 1; guerrilla war, waged by black Rhodesian nationalists, is steadily expanding and escalating; and not even South Africa's white Government has formally recognized Mr. Smith's pariah regime.

But these facts have long been evident; and that is why anyone familiar with white Rhodesian politics and Mr. Smith's negotiating record will delay rejoicing until there is solid evidence that the dour dissembler and his party will not back away from the pact he evidently made with Mr. Kissinger. Even if Mr. Smith should resign, the path to negotiating a peaceful transition to majority rule might be blocked by his colleagues.

If Mr. Kissinger can arrest the slide toward racial war in southern Africa by arranging a peaceful evolution in Rhodesia, acceptable to both blacks and whites, he will regain at a stroke his reputation as negotiator and peacemaker extraordinary. But a measured judgment as to the success of his efforts cannot be delivered for some time, whatever Mr. Smith may say in his broadcast.

Mr. Rohatyn Tries Again

New Yorkers must beware of placing too much hope in Felix Rohatyn's attractive new plan to reduce the city's crushing debt burden by substituting federally guaranteed long-term Municipal Assistance Corporation bonds for more than \$10 billion in relatively short-term M.A.C. and city obligations.

A similar proposal for helping New York surmount its fiscal crisis was rejected in Washington last year. Members of both parties in Congress joined in supporting the more limited aid program of direct Federal loans that was finally advanced by the Ford Administration. Even if the November elections produce a new Administration next year, there is no assurance that Mr. Rohatyn's loan guarantee proposal would receive a warmer reception in the White House, or in the Congress.

Developments of the past traumatic year offer powerful arguments, however, for fresh Federal action along the lines of the Rohatyn plan. Despite heroic efforts at reform, including stringent curbs on municipal wages, a 20 percent reduction in the municipal work force and \$500 million in added taxes, the city faces drastic new economies and taxes that could cripple vital services and undermine its economy. As Mr. Rohatyn put it: "Whether the budget of the city can be balanced in fiscal '78 [as mandated under state and Federal legislation] . . . without at the same time tearing the city apart, is open to question."

The M.A.C. chairman is not proposing, as some have suggested, that the city extend beyond the end of the next fiscal year its present plan for balancing the budget by then. To do so would only add to the debt burden. Rather, he is asking for Federal assistance to restructure the city's debt under a guarantee arrangement which, he says, would actually increase Federal revenues since the new M.A.C. bonds would be taxable. The resulting reduction in debt service, a major budget item, would help the city eliminate the deficit on target next year without resorting to crippling new cuts and without another punitive increase in realty taxes.

Nothing in Mr. Rohatyn's proposals eliminates the need for New York to persist in an all-out effort to cut costs and improve management. Indeed, if any plea for additional Federal assistance is to have a chance—regardless of the outcome of the Presidential election—it is essential that continuing evidence of waste and mismanagement throughout the municipal bureaucracy be vigorously attacked.

Nevertheless, New York's achievements to date, and the real danger that the stringencies of the current Federal assistance program could destroy the city it was supposed to help, amply justify favorable action in Washington on Mr. Rohatyn's latest plan.

'Moderate' Inflation?

Consumer prices rose by 0.5 percent in August, or 6 percent at an annual rate, and some observers were apparently quite pleased. For instance, The Wall Street Journal noted in a news story that consumer prices had risen, for the third month in a row, at the "relatively moderate" rate of 6 percent.

Ron Nessen, the White House spokesman, said Administration officials were "encouraged" by the August rise, since the rate of inflation was stable. Previous concern about a reacceleration of inflation, he noted, was not well founded. But is a steady 6 percent rate of inflation in fact something to cheer about?

Back in 1950 and 1951, during the raging "Korean War inflation," the annual rate of increase in consumer prices was 5.8 percent in 1950 and 5.9 percent in 1951. Then, for the next 14 years, from 1952 through 1965, the annual rate of increase in consumer prices averaged 1.3 percent, less than one fourth the current rate.

The buildup of military spending over Vietnam, plus the failure of the Johnson Administration to raise taxes to pay for the war, led to "severe" inflation, as the Republicans effectively argued during the 1968 Presidential campaign. But what was that rate of inflation from 1966 through 1968? It averaged 3.7 percent for those three years. To be sure, it soared to 4.7 percent in 1968.

But that was in another Administration, and 6 percent inflation is indeed moderate compared to the 8.8 percent rate of 1973 and the 12.2 percent rate of 1974. However, even at this relatively moderate rate of 6 percent, prices double every 12 years, and the value of a dollar is cut in half. And at the 6 percent rate, money in a savings account earning 5 percent interest gives the saver a real

return of minus 1 percent per annum; that is certainly better than holding onto cash and losing 6 percent per annum.

Still, Mr. Nessen has a point in praising the stability of what mathematicians call "the second derivative" in the rate of inflation, the change in the rate of change. Prices are going up, month by month, at an absolutely steady rate. This is better than an accelerating rate, though worse than a decelerating rate. And a steady rate of increase is a lot worse than no increase at all.

It will be unfortunate if apologists for the Administration succeed in making the nation believe that 6 percent inflation is both moderate and acceptable. Such a rate of inflation is bad for saving and investment in productive equipment; it hurts the poor, the aged, and others on fixed incomes; it keeps long-term interest rates high and puts a drag on housing; it weakens consumer confidence and slows the real growth of the economy.

The past two years of running the economy well below its potential has not succeeded in stopping inflation. Yet slow growth and high unemployment, fostered by restrictive monetary and fiscal policies, are all the Administration has to offer by way of a solution to inflation.

What it will take to stop the inflation is an integrated approach directly aimed at checking excessive cost pressures by measures to increase national productivity, strengthen competitive forces, and curb the power of labor and management to keep the price-wage-price spiral rolling. But the Administration shows no sign of moving toward such measures.

On the contrary, Mr. Ford this week tripled the tariff on sugar imports, to show domestic sugar producers that the President is "concerned" over their financial plight.

Letters to the Editor

Sea-Law Impasse: The U.S. Burden

To the Editor:

The second 1976 session of the Law of the Sea Conference has just concluded. On many of the key issues before it no progress was made. This session was held on the insistence of the United States against very substantial opposition. Yet, as long-term observers of the conference, it is our opinion that the United States bears much responsibility for the current impasse.

Among United States delegates, there is a misperception that America has been let down once again by the United Nations. Trends at the conference, as indicated by the revised single negotiating texts, are responsive to American interests. On the 200-mile economic zone, the regime for the continental shelf and the critical question of international straits, the United States has done very well. Only on the questions of the international seabed regime, scientific research and navigation in the zone has the U.S. not obtained its original objectives. The American delegation seems unwilling to stand back and view this overall result in the light of the global political and economic realities of the 1970's.

In fact, the U.S. delegation's performance is questionable on several counts. First, its policy is not coherent, due to fierce bureaucratic politics and a lack of central direction. The lack of an established set of priorities for the U.S. delegation makes it impossible

for the conference to move toward a package deal based on a sense of mutual give and take.

Second, the U.S. has refused to negotiate on a number of key issues. On scientific research and navigation rights in the economic zone, the rigid U.S. positions imposed by the Defense Department have prevented any progress. On the international seabed question, the U.S. has covered its lack of flexibility with a veneer of vague and unsubstantiated offers by the Secretary of State and impossibly complex proposals on the structure of the proposed international seabed authority. These latter proposals put to shame anything ever proposed by the Soviet Union in this context. They also contrast unfavorably with the Group of 77 (the developing countries) proposals in terms of demonstrating a willingness to bargain.

Third, the quality of the U.S. negotiating team is uneven.

While the U.S. position is not the only one at the conference that can be criticized, the role of the U.S. in the negotiations is of such importance that American problems become those of the conference as a whole.

These problems should be attended to, since the future of the oceans is at stake.

BARRY BUZAN, BARBARA JOHNSON
Vancouver, Canada, Sept. 16, 1976

The writers are associated with the Universities of Warwick, England, and British Columbia, respectively.

Ford and the Park

To the Editor:

Mr. Ford's recent declaration if elected President, he will in vast program to enlarge our Park System is directly counter to his virtually complete opposition to new parks during the past few years.

Right now, for example, he is posing establishment of the C. Swamp National Monument in Carolina. The heart of this park is a 15,000-acre tract of almost virgin forest located in a huge tract of the Congaree River. South of the river is a 100,000-acre tract of river-bottom swamp, part of the National Park System, and so very strong for the proposal. South Carolina and nationally park proposals before the Congress by the Ford Administration include Chatahoocies River, Lake, Ga., and Santa Monica Mountains in California.

President Ford has failed to spend large sums of money in the Water Conservation Fund since the acquisition of land for parks previously established by Congress has sought only minor approval from Congress, instead of authorized amounts. This has reduced park-land acquisition out saving taxpayers any because of steadily increasing prices.

As for new parks in Alaska of proposals was sent to Congress in December, 1973 by his predecessor the White House. During his term as President, Mr. Ford has done to get Congressional action list. The lands involved are already owned already, so no needs to be spent for acquisition. Now, in the midst of a Presidential election, Mr. Ford suddenly wants lots of new parks and, in the year for Congress sends a draft bill to Congress proposing the creation of new parks in Alaska.

Mr. Ford killed his predecessor's program to "bring the park people," intended to establish national parks near metropolitan areas where suitable land was scarce. Now, campaigning, he announces he will revive it. Should we believe Mr. Ford's record or his campaign promises?
ERNEST M. DRISWOOPE, Va., Sept. 16, 1976

Episcopal 'Heresy'

To the Editor:

The result of the vote of the Episcopal Church Convention in Minneapolis approving the ordination of women can only produce a split in the



Rev. Alla R. Bazarth-Campbell

church. There is no way, in good conscience, an informed, knowledgeable Episcopalian can accept such a decision. To say such an action is the will of God flies in the face of church belief and training through the ages.

Tradition has held a prominent place in the transmission of the faith and, along with scripture, has supported and logically argued the priesthood, as strictly a male function. It is a tragedy that the present-day women's liberation movement became enmeshed in religious prerogatives. Further, this action has set back ecumenical unity at a time when great progress has been achieved, with even greater expectations for this present generation.

Nevertheless, it is now a fact, and no longer only a philosophical question. Those who promoted this heresy should be allowed to go their separate way. Those who still hold to the faith of the fathers must now stand up and be counted. The "call to arms" has been sounded. Appropriate steps must

be taken to counteract the error committed. It is incumbent upon all Episcopals of this persuasion to seek redress of their grievances. If such steps fail, then consideration should be given to the re-establishment of the Episcopal Church in the United States.
WILLIAM E. BUCHANAN
Stamford, Conn., Sept. 16, 1976

The writer is a member and former clerk of the parish, St. Andrew's Church, Stamford.

Misplaced Controversy

To the Editor:

Any serious proposal to amend the Constitution manifestly calls for very full discussion and consideration. So, too, does the selection of the President; but the two, in fact, really have nothing to do with each other.

Should the various proponents and opponents, lay and clerical, look up Article V of the document it is proposed to amend they would discover that the President has no more powers, rights or duties in the amending process than any of his fellow citizens. Hence it seems a complete waste of time for either side to try to involve the Presidential candidates in the dispute. And, as their time is of value to their causes, surely it would be better employed in entering actively into the campaigns for seats in Congress and the state legislatures: those bodies in which alone is vested the amending power.

Such a move would place their dialogue where it belongs and remove it from the Presidential race, where it is nothing but a meaningless but aggravating distraction.

EDWARD MANLEY HOPKINS
Bronxville, Sept. 13, 1976

To Eliminate Global Hunger

To the Editor:

In recently reprinting a 2 1/2-month-old article by James C. Thomson ("The Right to Food," Op-Ed Sept. 13), the editors of The Times have been guilty of an unfortunate lapse of judgment. Because Mr. Thomson's article is critical of the important Right to Food Resolution, to be voted upon in a matter of days, the statements of fact should have been done. This was apparently not done, however, and as a result his article seriously misrepresents the resolution.

Mr. Thomson's underlying difficulty is that he proceeds from an incorrect premise. Contrary to what he has suggested, the resolution does not seek to provide all of the world's people with "a supply of food . . . to which everyone is entitled for little or nothing." It is preposterous to accuse Congress of such nonsense, and an insult to the bill's more than seventy Congressional sponsors, of whom I am one. Far from proposing some sort of global giveaway, the resolution points out that "the elimination of global hunger and malnutrition cannot succeed without expanded self-help efforts by the developing countries," and it calls for "particular emphasis upon increasing food production" in those countries.

Further amplifying its concept of the right to food, the resolution says, "The need to combat hunger shall be a fundamental point of reference in the formulation and implementation of United States policy in all areas which bear on hunger, including international trade, monetary arrangements, and foreign assistance. . . . That, and not Mr. Thomson's characterization, describes the implications of the right to food. The resolution embraces many areas of policy, of which food assistance is a relatively minor one.

Mr. Thomson has also used demeaning language to characterize the involvement of religious leaders in the support of this resolution. Far from striking an easy moral posture, they have worked long and hard to develop a realistic position. Such participation in defining matters of principle is in the best tradition of this country and should be encouraged.

The Times would do well to urge Congress to pass the Right to Food Resolution and by its passage to make a sound, progressive declaration of policy regarding world hunger.

(Senator) GEORGE MCGOVERN
Chairman, Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs
Washington, Sept. 15, 1976

Nyerere's Achievement

To the Editor:

As a white American who taught in Tanzania for a year with annoyance John J. Letter (Sept. 15), in which Secretary Kissinger to shun Nyerere because of his "hazy record."

Despite the collapse of the market, despite the drought, despite the ruinous increases in the cost of living, Nyerere has led his people in making significant advances in universal primary education, eliminating adult illiteracy, providing reasonable health care, and maintaining a minimum amount of government services. He has done so with the aid of numerous Protestant and Catholic missionaries as well as long-term foreign residents.

Perhaps President Nyerere's achievement is that he has to accomplish all this in a racial cooperation that she model for the rest of the world. He has traveled extensively through his country by bus and by rail and even hiking, and I never once saw anything that could be described as a racial incident. Could a blacker man traveling through the States for a year, say the Secretary of State?
WILLIAM
Port Jefferson, L.I., Sept. 16, 1976

Of Sex and Education

To the Editor:

The concern over the effete popular culture on adolescent William Shannon express Sept. 8 column, is not however, Mr. Shannon's recommendation for a return to sex education is both ill and dangerous.

Single-sex schools guarantee students' attitudes toward sex will be even more in our culture's myths and concerning male-female relationships. Restricting boy contact with one another and weekends, as Mr. Shannon does, encourages them each other only in social contexts.

In a coeducational there exists at least the individuals to break out ventious and roles which define relations between our society. Of course, a non note, there remain lems with the male-female of students in coeducational in many ways, this is due that there are still many regarding treatment of these schools and in other society. It is not the persistence of the should contribute to the prejudices of adolescent sexual matters.

A return to single-sex would produce only a capture of the present position. It is time we separate but equal as empty and harmful sex as it is in relation to
J. BRANT
Cambridge, Mass.

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Well not so

The bates

shall McLuhan

The Carter-Ford debate tonight, representing media traps from which late will escape un-

and television present factors that result in er's getting a complete-ate from the television explained years ago (g Media"), the radio Kennedy-Nixon debates impression of decided Richard M. Nixon over dy. Mr. Nixon's legal o great advantage over On the other hand, Mr. 'isma outshone Mr. Nixon-ent way (Charisma is king like a lot of other fr. Kennedy was a kind of the all-American boy, brilliant. Mr. Nixon, on t, looked only like him-umest and monotonous.

from the particular sea ground of American / a simultaneous inform-ent that extends to met. This situation, is patterned for role-play- for goals or policies. means that both politi-d policies have little : world that expects a vironment. The charis- replaced the goals ; and the policies. characteristic of an in-crement is the prolifera-e images and promises. of public relations and



prestige. It is a world of entertainment and promises, characteristic of the folklore of the advertising world. Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter are, both, in their different ways, adequate television images.

Mr. Carter has an advantage, not only of a Kennedy-like euphoria and bounce; there is the hidden factor of his corporate or Southern group voice and sociability that is not shared by Mr. Ford or by the North. The corporate character of Southern oral tradition is manifest in its monopoly of jazz and rock and folk religion.

Speaking in terms of the twin hemispheres of the brain, the South represents the right hemisphere—oral, musical, intuitive and social. The North, on the other hand, is strongly allied to the left hemisphere of the brain—linear, connected, literate and goal-oriented.

The electric information environment strongly fosters the dominance of the right hemisphere over the left. It is this new dominance of the right hemisphere that created the generation gap and the world of the activist involvement in role-playing. The electronic ground or environment of simultaneous information strongly favors the right hemisphere of the brain and the public—it is a qualitative area of the brain—whereas the left hemisphere is quantitative and specialist. Young America and the television generation have a very heavy bias toward the right hemisphere, whereas Gerald Ford is centered in the left hemisphere of bureaucracy and quantitative industrial performance. The debates, therefore, will align the old pre-TV generation against the young of the TV world.

Another feature of the hidden electronic ground that will affect the de-

bates is the total decentralism of responsibility that requires the first world to be the keeper of the third world. Young America in its art and entertainment now has an empathy with the third world far exceeding its concern or devotion with the educational and economic establishment of the first world and the left hemisphere. At this point the domestic and the international scene merge and the meaning of "foreign policy" is reversed.

The 90-minute span of the debates is, of course, ludicrous, since attention saturates very quickly on television and attention span is brief. The choice of the 90-minute period assumes that television is a "hot" medium.

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Marshall McLuhan is director of the Centre for Culture and Technology.

Carter in Playboy

By William Safire

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 22—Asked if she had been troubled by her husband's characterization of opponents' remarks as "horse manure," Bess Truman sighed and said something like: "You have no idea how long it took us to get him to change to that."

Mr. Truman took "S.O.B." out of the closet of linguistic profanity and made it near-permissible public speech. Nor do we remember him for giving "em 'heck."

Profanity, within bounds, has its political uses. A few pecksniffs may turn up their blue noses, but most people think the occasional lapse—privately expressed expressions that become public knowledge—show the public figure to be a regular guy. In the debates of 1960, when Richard Nixon primly chided Mr. Truman's use of language, John Kennedy's affectionate tolerance of the former President's salty lingo clearly won that round.

New ground in this area of political speech was broken in Binghamton, N.Y., by Nelson Rockefeller. Angered by hecklers, he returned their salutes, raising his middle finger and jabbing it upward. That gesture is unambiguous. By any standard, it is intended to be, is taken to be, and is—obscene.

Should a Vice President of the United States, no matter how provoked, signal or shout an obscenity in public? No, Mr. Rockefeller conceded cheerfully, expressing no regrets. Being a Rockefeller means never having to say you're sorry.

Mr. Rockefeller's lapse of taste was spontaneous and arrogant; but in this past week's second episode, Mr. Carter's use of a "dirty word" in his Playboy interview was deliberate, too clever by half, and should backfire.

By choosing Playboy magazine as his forum, Mr. Carter was trying to counter the criticism of him as holier-than-thou. He selected a couple of phrases to use publicly and thus to prove he was in no way puritanical.

Speaking into an interviewer's microphone, he chose to say "shack up," which he knew would be more jarring than "live with" or "cohabit." Then, having used the unobjectionable "fornicate" and "sexual intercourse" earlier in the interview, he demonstrated he is no prig by switching to a five-letter slang synonym.

The Washington newspapers gleefully front-paged the use of the hitherto taboo word just as they published the picture of Mr. Rockefeller's break-through middle-fingering. The New York Times, which last week decided

the Rockefeller picture was not fit to print, covered the substance of Mr. Carter's Playboy philosophizing, but explained to readers that it substituted the words "sexual intercourse" for the candidate's vulgarity.

The Times editors were right to resist Mr. Carter's insensitive effort to show how self-righteous he was not. Aboard a whistle-stop railroad train, the candidate's press secretary tried to extend the Truman analogy to Carter in Playboy, twice describing the calculated-shockers as "a salty word or two." Mr. Carter had been obviously trying to send this message: Like Truman, I'm a Baptist who swears now and then, just one of the boys, surely not the Holy Joe my flaunting of religion makes me out to be.

But the Carter decision to use locker-room lingo in public was a serious miscalculation. Not a slip or a fluff, but a misjudgment. He thought he could play off the expostulations of the bluenoses, thereby reassuring the swingers. It is not working.

A distinction has always been drawn between what language is acceptable in private and what may be said with propriety in public. Every President has cussed privately. Sometimes the cuss words are leaked and quoted publicly, or become evidence in legal proceedings that even newspapers with standards of taste must print. The saving grace is that the vulgarity was not intended to be public.

Hypocrisy? No. We all tailor our language to our audience. We will tell a dirty joke to a friend but perhaps not to a stranger, and certainly not to a child. Granted the total equality of women and the precocity of youth, is not a whole nation still considered to be "mixed company"? Mr. Carter intended to be daring; instead, he was insulting.

A Presidential candidate cannot speak to a limited audience; he is overheard by the whole people. He cannot use one type of speech to Playboy and another to The Christian Science Monitor. He may use precise words to discuss delicate matters—rape, abortion, sodomy, homosexuality—and he may use as much slang as he likes with intimate friends, but he is proscribed by good taste from using a vulgarity in a public interview.

The only benefit from this is the correction of error. One New York minister disagreed with Mr. Carter's permissiveness and said, "It is not holier than thou to condemn another man for shacking down with another man's wife."

If you are going to use sexual slang, Reverend, get it right: One beds down. One shacks up.

Decent Is as Decent Does

Anthony Lewis

Sept. 22 — Some liberals say about Jimmy Carter or another have taken President Ford's "deverworked word, cover- of rationalizations, has de significance. A Cali- rat said: "We don't arrier. And Ford's not so nt."

relations Gerald Ford ; a considerate person: agine him being unkind dogs or neighbors. But itical leadership must n that. It connotes a human needs, a breath f humanity.

ord measure up to the gency in political leader- es on a number of is- fair basis for judgment. ta. In his two years as 'Ford has taken no in- growing world problem ity: the use of torture humanities by govern- left and right. He has ted Congressional efforts man rights in countries the United States such as bbed the man who is the bot of resistance to offi- Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Wise? Decent?

Law. Mr. Ford never criticized the violations of law disclosed in investigations of the C.I.A. and E.F.I., and to date no legal action has been taken against any official of those agencies. Shortly before Richard Nixon's resignation, when in addition to the public record Vice President Ford had been privately advised of Mr. Nixon's criminality, he said in a speech: "I can say from the bottom of my heart, the President of the United States is innocent and he is right."

Secrecy. The other day Mr. Ford praised a new "sunshine law" for Federal agencies as he signed it before the cameras. But one of his early actions as President was to veto an improvement of the Freedom of Information Act so widely accepted that Congress easily overrode the veto. After the disclosure of abuses by the intelligence agencies, Mr. Ford proposed the toughest law in American history to conceal information related to claimed intelligence methods.

War. As the thirty-year war in Vietnam drew to a close in 1975, Mr. Ford tried to keep it going with an urgent appeal for \$1 billion more in American arms. He took punitive—and blundering—military action over the Cambodian seizure of the ship Mayaguez, in the teeth of a law expressly forbidding the use of U.S. forces in Indochina. He secretly aided

one side in the Angolan civil war and wanted to increase that intervention when Congress said no.

Arms. Escalating American arms sales to such countries as Iran and Saudi Arabia have aroused concern among many students of international security affairs. What Jimmy Carter suggested that the policy was dangerous, Mr. Ford told a Jewish organization: "Does the gentleman want Soviet arms to have a monopoly in the world? Does he want our adversaries to arm not only the radical Arabs but the more moderate Arabs?"

Amnesty. As "an act of mercy," Mr. Ford in 1975 created a program of "clemency" for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters. Because he was opposed to a blanket pardon, men were to be treated on a case-by-case basis. But the program was so complex, the standards so vague, the administration so quixotic that a former U. S. Attorney in Utah, William J. Lockhart, has spoken of the process he saw as "inevitably inconsistent and discriminatory."

Abortion. A year ago, Mr. Ford was against a constitutional amendment to limit abortions. But as the chance for Catholic votes seemed to glimmer in the campaign, he said he was for letting the states limit abortions as they wished—a step that would require a constitutional amendment.

Sensitive? Wise? Decent? The record of Gerald Ford should be the central issue in this campaign. It is the narrow conservative record of a narrow conservative man. It ought to please voters who have no interest in human rights, who do not care about official obedience to the law, who believe in government secrecy, who are not willing to forgive or forget resistance to the Vietnam war, and so on.

But for liberal-minded voters to accept that record is something else. It is indecent for those who care about sensitivity and humanity in politics to talk of the decency of Gerald Ford.

Some questions for tonight's debate

We're concerned that energy—certainly a top-priority item on any thinking American's agenda—isn't listed among the topics for tonight's debates between President Ford and Governor Carter. From the standpoint of the nation's welfare, it could appropriately have been the sole subject of a debate between them.

But we hope that under the heading of "economic issues" the candidates will focus on where they stand on energy. In the interest of a free and thorough discussion—again in the nation's interests—they need to deal with these questions:

- Do they recognize that 40% of America's oil now comes from foreign sources? Do they recognize the cost to America's economy of any interruption in this foreign crude supply?
- Do they know that for the foreseeable future, this reliance on foreign energy sources cannot be reversed? Are they willing to jeopardize American access to vitally needed foreign crude oil by supporting legislation which claims to protect American companies from the effects of Arab boycotts, but which could actually foreclose to American companies the world's largest crude oil reserves and one of the world's fastest-growing consumer markets?
- How would they go about conserving energy? Would they mandate drastic changes in America's lifestyle? Or would they let the price of fuels reflect the true worth of these fuels, and thereby effec-

- tively encourage conservation?
 - Would they support the environmental trade-offs necessary so that America can effectively use its vast coal resources, and make more effective use of nuclear power?
 - Would they permit the orderly development of America's offshore oil and gas resources? Or would they support further delay and red tape, of the sort mandated by pending amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act?
 - Would they retain artificial price restraints, like the ones that have forced today's scramble for natural gas? Or would they favor pricing policies that attract capital into energy development? Similarly, would they favor tax policies that encourage the maximum development of energy resources?
 - Would they allow the private energy companies to function as effectively and efficiently as possible? Or would they break them up into smaller, less effective units?
 - Would they allow all private companies to develop exotic energy sources? Or would they bar such research and development by companies already engaged in any facet of the energy business?
- These are questions of paramount importance to our nation's future. If the people are to make an intelligent choice in November, they need the answers—if not tonight, then in a future debate. In our view, that much is beyond dispute.

THE BLACK FAMILY RECONSIDERED: II

Durability on the Plantation

By Herbert G. Gutman

Afro-American family or- developed in the United : century and a half pre- mancipation—this despite constraints imposed upon frequent breakup of mar- families by sale, and the any legal protection for

the durability belongs to not their owners. Slaves lies and ties to more dis- cause of what one slave earned from an older slave and then taught to a new stion.

cess became possible be- slaves—mostly field hands s—forged a widespread, ad distinctive family and stem out of their African an experiences. Its distinc- tristics probably included amization of diverse West ship systems. These little- developments began well War of Independence and gna's invention, and sus- that spread a uniform ican culture from the upper or South.

all their children by the same father. Most children grew up in two-parent families.

Premarital intercourse sometimes followed by childbirth occurred among many slave women, but almost always later settled into monogamous and long-lasting marriages. Unmarried mothers were not shunned by blood kin.

Sons—nearly always the first- or second-born—often had their slave fathers' names. Daughters rarely were named for slave mothers.

Generational kin connections affected slave choices. Although cousin marriage was common among large planters, slave blood cousins did not marry. When slave marital rules are contrasted with those of planters, we learn that basic slave family mores were not imitative.

Parents regularly named newborn slave children for relatives. On some plantations studied, at least two in five children had the names of kin, nearly always blood kin and mostly paternal and maternal aunts and uncles and grandparents, and sometimes even great-grandparents.

Slave family names reinforced ties between a slave and his or her family of origin. Slaves often retained the surname of a parents' or a grandparents' owner, not an immediate owner.

Slave kinship escaped the notice of most slaveowners, even the most humane. Many described affection within immediate slave families, but hardly any realized that slaves had surnames. In all the evidence I examined none revealed awareness of slave marriage rules and of the in- sensive naming of slave children for living and dead blood kin.

Such ignorance made most owners and other whites unaware that slave kin and quasi-kin ties strengthened individual families, socialized children, and weakened dependence upon owners. Children addressed all older slaves as "aunt" and "uncle." Adults

called themselves by kin titles: "Morn- in' brudder Lon'on." "Mornin' ml brudder."

Work songs enforced marital taboos: Sally's in de garden sittin' sand, And all she want is a honey man. De reason I wouldn't marry, Because she was my cousin.

"To the Negro," said an amazed Yankee, "... the 'family' [is] his state."

Death and sale often separated individuals from enlarged, slave, kin groups. But kin groups survived, and those sold off carried deep attachments with them, as revealed in the letter the field hand Cash, his wife Phoebe, and some of their children sent their Georgia plantation kin after being sold in 1857:

Clairetta your affectionate Mother and Father sends a heap of love to you and your Husband and my Grand Children, Mng. & Cloe, John, Judy, My aunt sinema. . . Give our Love to Cousen brother Porter and his wife Pattience, Victoria sends her Love to her Cousin Beck and Miley.

Enduring slave kin groups like this developed over the entire South. Their recovery casts fresh light on the slave family and its resiliency. But slave kinship never was as powerful as slave ownership. Slave kinship taught Afro-Americans how to make choices. Slave ownership limited the choices Afro-Americans could make.

The behavior of Union Army slave soldiers convinced their Massachusetts officers, that, in his words, "we abolitionists had underrated the suffering produced by slavery among the negroes, but had overrated the demoralization." Phoebe and Cash knew otherwise. And so did the countless field hands who named newborn children for slave fathers, aunts and uncles, and grandparents.

Herbert G. Gutman, visiting professor of history at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., is author of the forthcoming "The Black Family in Slavery & Freedom, 1750-1925." This is the second of three articles.



GOOD GRIEF! LOOK WHO ELSE IS RUNNING.



Yes, Linus. And out in the real world there are "polls" you might like even more! The engaging CBS Peanuts specials from guiding genius Charles M. Schulz keep winning the most sought-after awards in television. And as for public endorsement—last year these specials drew a 26.2 average rating, which meant a 40 percent share of the audience. Tonight, we happily present "You're Not Elected, Charlie Brown" to lead off this series' twelfth season on CBS. And there are more of Schulz's delights to come. Classic and new features. Holiday specials. The works. It's the nicest way we can think of to say: you've got our vote, gang!

YOU'RE NOT ELECTED, CHARLIE BROWN

8PM CBS 02

Source: Nielsen based on Nielsen Television Index. Average audience rating of 26.2. October 1975-April 1976. Subject to qualifications and restrictions.



BENJAMIN GRAHAM, SECURITIES EXPERT

Author and Financier Dead at 82 in France—Pioneered Modern Analysis of Investments

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY Benjamin Graham, widely regarded as the founder of modern securities analysis, died Tuesday at his home in Aix-en-Provence, France. He was 82 years old.

An author and financier, whose investment insights made him a millionaire before he was 35, Mr. Graham influenced a whole generation of security analysts with his pioneering book "Security Analysis," which he wrote with David L. Dodd. Originally published in 1934 by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, the volume, which presents a detailed recital of procedural steps for an analyst in evaluating the securities of a company, has been through four editions.

A standard text, in use at business schools and universities, "Security Analysis" has sold more than 100,000 copies.

Book Value a Key to Decisions Eschewing charts and other manifestations of what has come to be regarded as "technical" analysis of stock market movements, Mr. Graham felt strongly that stock prices followed earnings and dividends and that the book value—the physical assets of a given company—was the key figure in investment decisions. As he told an interviewer several years ago in La Jolla, Calif., where he also maintained a home:

"To the extent that Wall Street gets away from book value, it is headed into potentially dangerous areas of thinking. It then introduces factors—chiefly the notion of increasing future earnings—which are very difficult to measure and which therefore may be badly measured."

In 1949 Harper & Brothers published the first edition of Mr. Graham's "The Intelligent Investor," a layman's guide to his essentially conservative investing policies. This book has also been through four editions and sold in excess of 100,000 copies.

In characteristically direct fashion Mr. Graham notes in the introduction to this popular work: "Our text is directed to investors as distinguished from speculators. There are no sure and easy paths to riches in Wall Street or anywhere else."

Analyst Born in London Born in London on May 9, 1894, Mr. Graham had his own path to Wall Street and a successful career in the world of investments first charted by a dean at Columbia University, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. His father had moved to New York when Mr. Graham was an infant and his early education had been at Boys High in Brooklyn. His father had been in the brick-and-brac business.

A reader and translator of Greek and on English, mathematics and philosophy, dropping out of only economics course after a few weeks, Mr. Graham graduated as a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was offered teaching positions in the English mathematics and philosophy departments.

A reader and translator of Greek and Latin and student of music, Mr. Graham was nonetheless urged by the Columbia dean to consider a career in business. He started out on Wall Street at \$12 a week, putting prices of stocks and bonds on a blackboard at a brokerage house. By 1926, he had established, with Jerome Newman, an investment fund known as the Graham-Newman Corporation and an investment partnership known as Newman & Graham.

The two partners discontinued their business operations in the late 1950's but not before realizing impressive returns from investments. One of their most successful investments, amounting to \$750,000, was in the then-small Government Employees Insurance Company, GEICO, which has come under severe financial pressure in the last year, but Mr. Graham and his former partner were not associated with it for some time.

In addition to his own investments, Mr. Graham was long active as a financial consultant to corporations and individual clients. He was also a guest lecturer in finance at Columbia University and from 1955 to 1965 was an adjunct professor in finance at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Surviving are his wife, Estelle, and four children: Mrs. Irving Janis, New Haven; Mrs. Elaine Sofer, Cambridge, England; Mrs. Winifred Downsburg, Etna, N.H.; and Dr. Benjamin Graham Jr., Berkeley, Calif.; and 10 grandchildren.

CAREY IS STILL OPPOSED TO CONCORDE, WOLFF SAYS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Governor Carey of New York was quoted today as saying that he is sticking by his opposition to landing rights at John F. Kennedy Airport for the Concorde, the British-French supersonic jetliner.

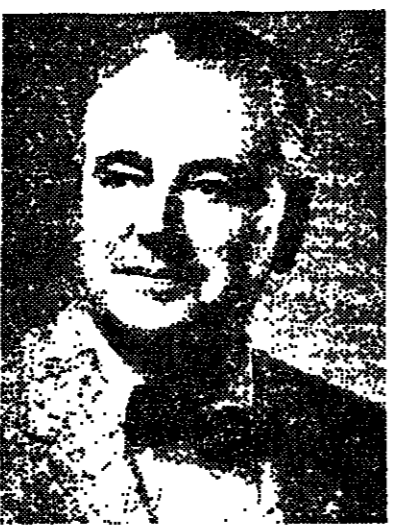
Representative Lester L. Wolff, Democrat of Nassau-Queens, said that Mr. Carey had told him at a Capitol Hill hearing that tests of the Concorde at Dulles International Airport near Washington proved that the airplane should not be permitted to land at Kennedy.

Representative Wolff quoted Governor Carey as telling him in a private conversation that "the tests that have been held to date only reaffirm my original opinion that the SST is not a suitable aircraft to land at Kennedy Airport."

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey runs Kennedy Airport. It imposed a six-month ban on landings by the plane at Kennedy. The prohibition expires in November. The authority also voted to wait until information from the Dulles tests was in before making a final determination.

Mr. Carey said in his briefing that he planned to meet with the Governors of the six other coalition states to "lay the groundwork for a mid-November congressional session on Northeast economic redevelopment."

The other coalition states are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.



Hudson Strode

Prof. Hudson Strode Dead at 83; Noted Travel Writer, Biographer

Hudson Strode, lecturer, writer, emeritus professor of English at the University of Alabama and author of a three-volume life of Jefferson Davis, died yesterday in Tuscaloosa, Ala., at the age of 83.

Mr. Strode combined an ability to guide students into the intricacies of successful fiction writing with an ability to write highly successful nonfiction books himself. His books included several on Scandinavia, an area he loved ("Sweden: Model for a World," "Finland Forever," "Denmark Is a Lovely Land"), the Caribbean ("The Peak of Cuba"), Latin America ("Timeless Mexico," "South by Thunderbird") and an anthology of poetry in English ("Immortal Lyrics"). These titles were capped by his biography of Davis, which he completed in 1964 and which David Donald, professor of history at Johns Hopkins University, called "the longest, most detailed" life of Davis ever published.

Mr. Strode came by his interest in Southern history naturally. He was born in Cairo, N.Y., in 1893, was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and was educated in Demopolis, Ala. All his people, as he once noted in a autobiographical memoir, were Southern; his maternal grandfather was a colonel in the Confederate army. Mr. Strode attended the University of Alabama, and advanced study at Columbia and Syracuse Universities. In 1916 he returned to the University of Alabama, where he remained for almost half a century, retiring in 1963.

At Alabama he taught Shakespeare and other courses, coached the debating team and was director of the school's theater group, Blackfriars. However, he was best known at the university, indeed around the country, for his course in fiction writing, a course which was once described as "brilliantly effective." At one count his students had published 55 novels, more than 100 short stories and innumerable articles.

In 1939 he took a leave of absence to spend a year in Scandinavia. The year interrupted that stay, but he gathered enough material for two books and magazines, and some of which explained the steadfastness and courage of the Finns who stood up to the Russian assault.

Mr. Strode imposed his own design on these travel books. They combined history, description, interpretation and were, often enough, personal. One reviewer remarked that "Sweden: Model for a World" could be subtitled "Strode in Sweden."

His love for all things Scandinavian induced him to build a Swedish-style modern house on his property in Tuscaloosa. Besides his wife, he was survived by a sister, Ruth Rowell of Montgomery, Ala.

He is survived by a sister, a niece, and four nephews.

DR. MORRIS GOLDSMITH

Dr. Morris Goldsmith, who retired in 1973 after 20 years on the staff of the department of anesthesiology at the Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center, New Hyde Park, L. I., died of a heart attack Monday in Clearwater, Fla., where he lived. He was 66 years old.

Dr. Goldsmith, a graduate of the City University of Basel, Switzerland, trained as a resident in anesthesiology at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn. He was certified a diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology and was a Fellow of the American College of Anesthesiologists.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara. ELISABETH MEEKER VAUDRIN Elisabeth Meeker Vaudrin, publicity manager for the Oxford University Press since 1968, died Tuesday in St. Clare's Hospital. She was 63 years old and lived at 101 West 12th Street.

Mrs. Vaudrin, a native of Brooklyn, graduated from Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., and joined Oxford in 1936. She worked with the Henry Holt Company from 1940 to 1953, when she returned to Oxford.

She is survived by her mother, Clara Meeker, and a brother, Amherst Meeker.

ROBERT C. COOPER Robert C. Cooper, former president of Crown Shirt Inc. in New York City, manufacturer of women's shirts, died Tuesday at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. He was 69 years old and lived in Hamden, Conn.

After Crown Shirt was acquired by Selowear Inc. of Orange, Conn., Mr. Cooper continued in an executive capacity with Selowear, maker of work clothes and denim garments.

He is survived by his wife, the former Gertrude Schwartz, and two sons, Richard O. and Peter A. Cooper.

Foes of Amusement Park On S.I. Fail in Bid to Get Views Before a Hearing

Demonstrators protesting a proposal for an amusement park on Staten Island sought unsuccessfully yesterday to present their case at a public hearing on new community-district boundaries in the borough, but their presence kept Mayor Beame from presiding at the hearing, as he had planned.

Typed off by Staten Island officials that a large group of protesters would appear at Borough Hall in St. George, where the hearings on coterminous district lines was to be held late in the afternoon, Mr. Beame said that he had a "private engagement" and left Deputy Mayor Paul Gibson, head of the Mayor's Subcommittee on Coterminality, to conduct the hearing.

Last month the Board of Estimate approved the idea of building a "theme park" with a turn-of-the-century motif in Charleston, in the southwest corner of Staten Island.

At the coterminality hearing, the third of five being held this week and next in the borough, several speakers alluded to the park, which was strongly opposed by the appropriate community boards, but nevertheless won city backing because it offered several thousand jobs in the depressed construction industry and permanent employment for several hundred people. The proposal provided for the Amusement Corporation of America to do the building.

"We hope that under the new community district setup we'll have more response from city officials," said Robert Ferranti, president of the Southgate Civic Association. He said the theme park was only one of several instances in which local wishes had been overridden at City Hall.

Others who testified sounded the refrain that the city's least-populous borough was often neglected in political decisions. There were few complaints, however, of inadequate police, sanitation and other services whose improved delivery is the main goal of the new, uniform district lines that will go into effect on Jan. 1.

350,000 Residents Staten Island, with fewer than 350,000 residents, is barely large enough to be divided into three community districts under the new setup; it currently has four. The proposal of the coterminality subcommittee is for the present Districts 1 and 2 to be combined into a single district at the north end of the island, running as far south as the Staten Island Expressway. The present District 3, in the middle of the island and District 4, covering all of South Richmond, would remain almost unchanged.

To meet the minimum population requirement of 100,000, District 4, District C under the new designating system, was enlarged slightly with the result that its police station in Tottenville near the southern tip will be nearly eight miles from the northeast extremity of the district.

As the hearing drew to a close, the amusement-park demonstrators were permitted to enter Borough Hall. Carrying signs with slogans such as "Ban the Scheme Park," they quickly filled the hearing room. Almost all of the city officials on the dais, including the Planning Commission chairman, Victor Marrero, Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd and Sanitation Commissioner Anthony L. Vaccarella, had made speedy exits, but Mr. Gibson remained behind to try the demonstrators that he would "try to arrange" a meeting with Mr. Beame on the dispute.

Edgar J. Lorie, 92, a Designer Of High-Fashion Millinery, Dies

Edgar J. Lorie, a designer of high-fashion hats for more than 40 years, died Tuesday at New York Hospital. He was 92 years old and lived at 973 Park Avenue.

Hats designed by Mr. Lorie and produced by his concern, Edgar J. Lorie Inc. were sold in leading boutiques and department stores around the country.

A native of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Lorie quit high school and came to New York, where he learned his craft at various millinery concerns. His wife, the former Mabel Ellsworth, was a former fashion model who also designed hats for his company. She died last year.

Mr. Lorie was a founding member of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

A sister, Lucille Moses survives.

LEONARD WARE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Leonard Ware, former newspaperman, Foreign Service officer and veteran of two world wars, died on Sunday at Mary Hitchcock Hospital in Hanover, N. H. He was 76 years old.

The longtime Washington resident was a second lieutenant in the Army during World War I before entering Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1921. During World War II, as a lieutenant commander in the Navy's historical division, he helped contribute to Samuel Eliot Morison's naval history of the war.

He then returned to The Boston Herald, which he had joined as an editorial writer before World War II, as director of the editorial page. In 1949, he was appointed public affairs officer for the United States Information Agency in Tel Aviv. He later worked as a public information specialist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

He is survived by a sister, a niece, and four nephews.

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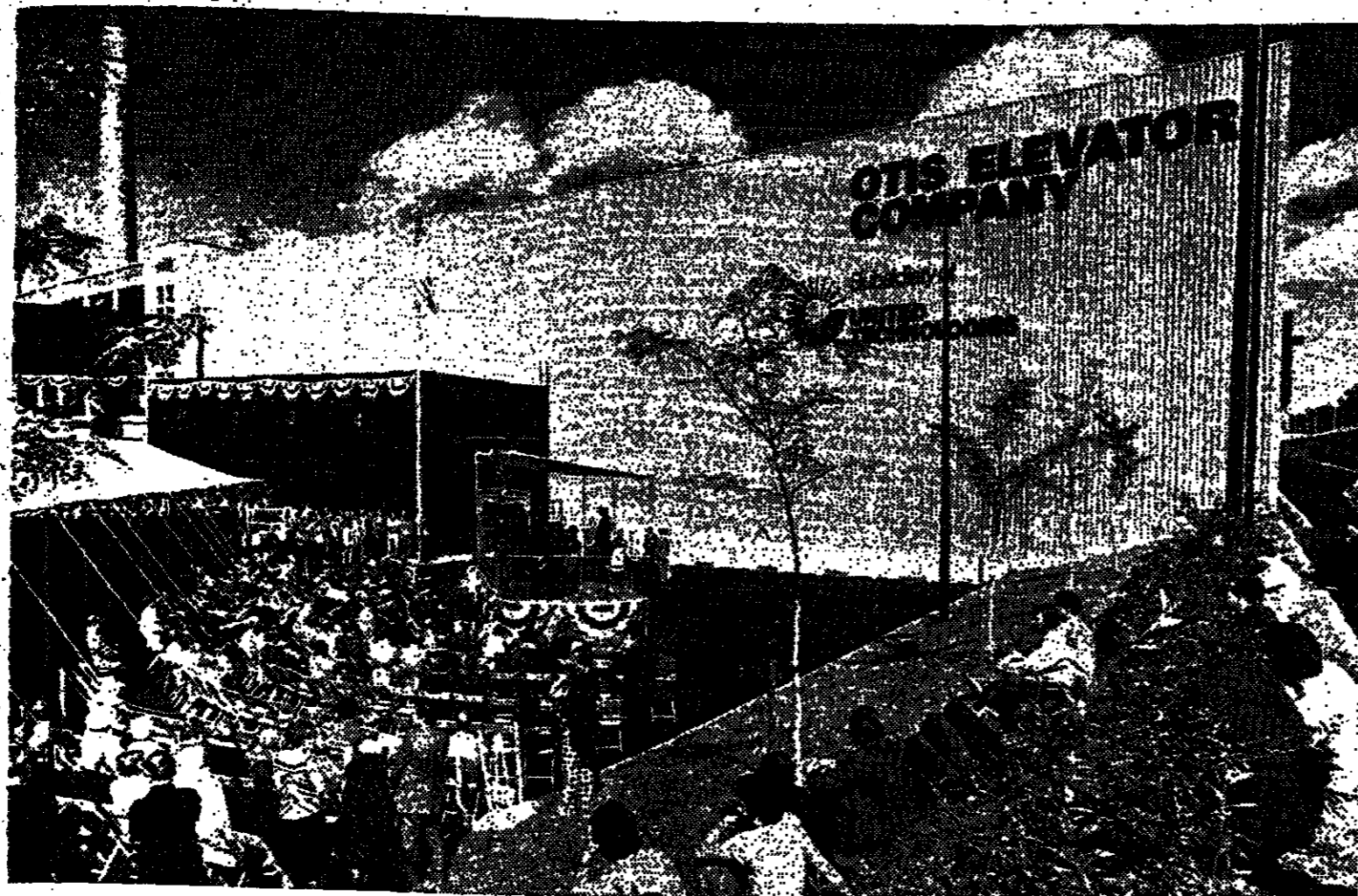
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Ceremonies being held yesterday in the courtyard of the newly expanded Otis Elevator Company in Yonkers

Yonkers Hails Otis as Man Who Gave City a Lift

YONKERS, Sept. 22—Yonkers has had good days in recent years, but one of them, almost everywhere, in or out of town, was a hometown boy good and the town that kept him at home.

It was Elisha Graves Otis, the Yonkers Bedstead Company, who discovered a century ago how to lift an elevator from plunging rope snapped, as it

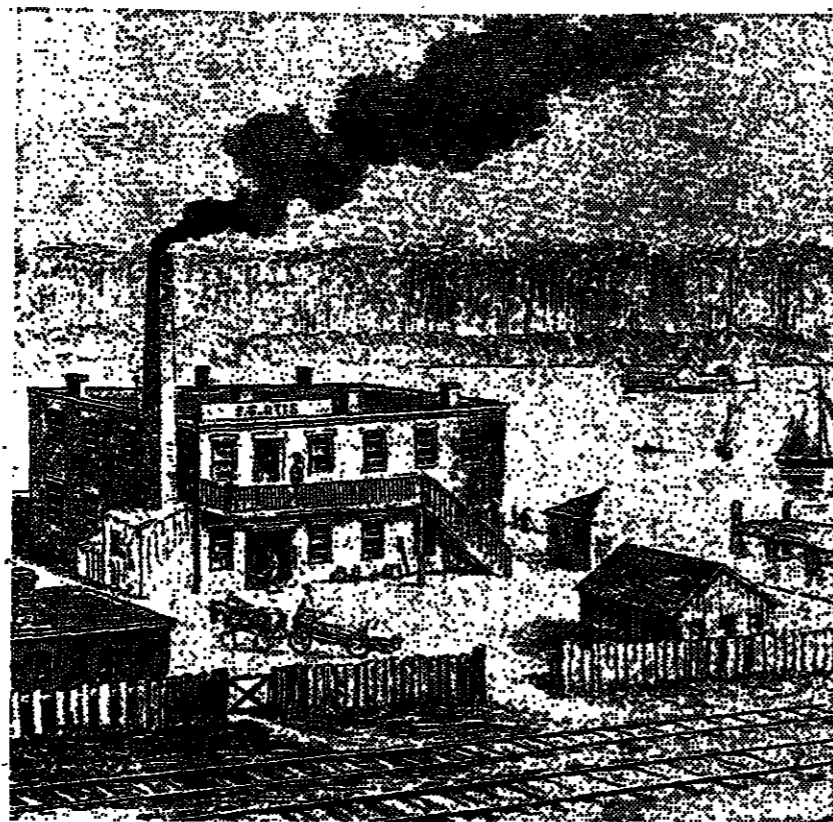
slid down the top of a shaft, adapting it to a new use as the guiding rails of a passenger elevator. Mr. Otis, a "safety" elevator, lifted people, as well as goods, buildings could be built, and the profile of

money in the courtyard expanded Otis Elevator celebrated a change in not through the century tall buildings but why's decision to remain local, state and Federal plan.

Yonkers' board chairman of the City of the United States, recalled the city of the groundbreak- years ago" and spoke of had written Yonkers by contrast, was sunny noted.

not doubters," he said. "I am proud to our birth- right to be a part of the city."

Under the huge tent of the Otis workers, percent of whom live in the city, he state's fourth largest, he state's fourth largest, he state's fourth largest, he state's fourth largest,



A drawing of the Otis Elevator works in Yonkers in 1853

Experts from the State Comptroller's office are in permanent residence on the third floor of City Hall, like an occupying power, monitoring each monetary transaction. A specially enacted state law also insures that a portion of each tax payment goes toward paying off the city's major debts.

A measure of fiscal responsibility may be restored soon if the city's financial advisers, hired as part of Yonkers' regulated recovery program, are able to sell more than \$83 million in long-term bonds.

City Hall is optimistic over the chances of selling the tax-exempt securities, as it is over the development of the Getty Square site, and a site recently designed for executive park use in the northern portion of the city.

Mayor Angelo R. Martinelli, one of more than two dozen local, county and state officials who attended the ceremony, characterized this spirit by saying, "Yonkers is on the road back."

The Mayor, who once fought the Otis expansion because it led to the forced transfer of his own company, Gazette Press, said: "Otis will be the catalyst of further development."

Keeping Otis in Yonkers, according to former Mayor Alfred S. DeBello, now the County Executive, was "a most complex and satisfying effort."

Later he described how the city had taken a calculated risk in selling the redveloped site to the company for a fifth of the property's real value.

"The company was ready to move to New Jersey because it needed an assembly line. Here they were boxed

in," Mr. DeBello said, indicating the cluster of century-old brick buildings, some of them still in use. "We saw the long-term benefits of retaining the company, however, and made a special application for Federal funds. This is the only case I know of where a city's major industry was kept downtown."

Carey Points to Growth Governor Carey, who toured the still underutilized new wing but left before the ceremony, said that "since Jan. 1 we have had 191 new plants or major expansions in New York State."

He also praised a new state law permitting a sliding scale of tax assessments for industries seeking to expand, the object being to eliminate the shock of sudden tax increases. Municipalities can opt out of it, however, and the issue now is a matter of some dispute in Yonkers.

The plant manager, William Drummond, later escorted the scores of company officials and guests past the lifting devices and other elevator equipment manufactured in Yonkers. The elevator cabs are built elsewhere.

One huge gearless machine of the type used in the World Trade Center Towers was being readied for shaft No. 5 of the Vaal Reef Gold Mine in South Africa. It will lift 10,000 pounds of men and ore at 1,800 feet a minute.

One guest asked about a piece of equipment he did not recognize. It was a valve for offshore oil drilling, a plant official said, to "keep everyone busy." The lag in construction had created a lag in elevator orders, he explained, so Otis was taking on other work.

The 243,000-square-foot manufacturing and warehouse facility was built on the 10-acre site acquired by the company in 1972. Designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the single-story building contains rooftop parking for employees. It stands adjacent to a 19th-century Otis structure, a four-story brick building with scores of extraneous chimneys on the roof.

"Otis family members were not sure then if their business would succeed," Mr. Drummond said. "They built that one so that it could be converted into residential apartments. It never was, of course."

Metropolitan Briefs

Approves Buying Electricity
Carey approved contracts for New York City and 16 other cities to start buying electricity from the State Edison Company power plant at the Edison Point 3 and Astoria 6. The authority's estimate of the public agencies expected to be \$90 million, what they now paid for Edison Company power.

Driving-License Warning
About 8,000 Westchester residents may be driving without valid licenses because of a computer malfunction at the State Department of Motor Vehicles in Albany. A spokesman for the department said the computerized renewals for licenses in Westchester that expired in June had never been sent out.

New Fifth Avenue Plan
The Fifth Avenue Association yesterday appointed a committee to study a commissioned report that presented plans for better landscaping and more pedestrian use of Fifth Avenue between 33d and 59th Streets. Should the committee find the plans feasible, the association, a merchants' group, would recommend their adoption by City Hall.

Under the study, presented by Project for Public Space Inc., parking would be restricted to taxis, buses and emergency vehicles; sidewalks and roadways would be redesigned for better use by pedestrians; new plants would be placed on the walks, and other changes would be made.

Education Commissioner Urges Rating Every Teacher in Jersey

TRENTON, Sept. 22—Fred G. Burke, the State Education Commissioner, proposed today the creation of a system to evaluate New Jersey's more than 100,000 public school teachers and administrators, a move that was immediately assailed by teacher groups.

Under a bill that Governor Byrne signed into law today, the state's 1.5 million students will be evaluated twice a year under uniform standards to be defined by the State Board of Education. However, there is no formal system to evaluate teachers.

Without this evaluation, Mr. Burke said, the state school system cannot carry out the State Constitution's provision for a "thorough and efficient" education. The new state income tax resulted from efforts to implement the "thorough and efficient" education for all.

Mr. Burke's proposals were made at the opening of a study by the Legislature to find out if means should be found to make easier the ousting of ineffective public school teachers in New Jersey.

Political Debate Expected The study is expected to set off a debate that could spill over into next year's political campaigns. New Jersey teachers, who are becoming more aggressive in politics, are almost united in opposition to changes in the tenure law.

Teacher groups crowded into the State Assembly chamber in the State House today to register their approval of the current system, and to suggest they would oppose any efforts to weaken it.

In New Jersey, which has had school tenure since 1909, teachers are granted permanent employment with a school district after three years of satisfactory

LOTTERY NUMBER
Sept. 22, 1976
New Jersey Pick-It-591

\$300 Million Development Plan Disclosed for Gateway Park Area

By FRANK J. PRIAL
The National Park Service yesterday disclosed a broadly based \$300 million plan for the development over the next two decades of the 26,000-acre Gateway National Recreation Area.

The plan, two years in the making, represents a radical departure from traditional urban park planning. Officials said it would include a range of innovative programs designed literally to transport inner-city residents to the park and show them how to use it.

Among its highlights were the following: "Programs to bring the poor, the handicapped and the elderly into the park by subsidized transportation."

"A corps of 'urban park rangers' drawn from the inner city and trained to help their neighbors to discover and take advantage of the park's facilities."

"Gateway Villages," or complexes of recreational, educational and social facilities in operation throughout the year. The villages would serve as showcases for ecological research, possibly with the wind or sun as sources of power.

"Gardens where inner city residents could grow their own vegetables and flowers and experimental nurseries to produce trees and plants for the 'greening' of city neighborhoods."

Called a Draft Management Plan, the proposal released yesterday will be the subject of a series of nine public hearings to be held at various places in the metropolitan region between Oct. 26 and Nov. 10.

Gary E. Everhardt, director of the National Park Service, said that Congress already had authorized some \$93 million in development funds for Gateway. He noted that an authorization was not an appropriation and that none of the money had been appropriated so far.

Gateway, which encompasses large portions of the shoreline of New York Harbor from Sandy Hook around to and including most of Jamaica Bay, was established by Congress in October 1972. It has been open to the public—those parts of it already available—since Memorial Day of 1974. The Park Service estimates that 10 million people will visit the park this year. The operating budget for the year is \$7.69 million.

The Gateway area consists of four units, Breezy Point in Brooklyn, Jamaica Bay in Queens, the Great Kills shoreline on Staten Island, and Sandy Hook in New Jersey.

According to Joseph N. Antosca, superintendent of Gateway, the plan calls for maintaining the individual character of each of the areas while developing all of them as part of an integrated recreational plan.

Number of Programs Unlike many urban parks, only one of Gateway's areas, Jamaica Bay, is served by mass transportation. Moreover, the people most likely to benefit from the park's programs live the farthest from it. So the plan includes a number of programs designed to get people to the park.

One call for subsidized buses to shuttle from existing bus and subway lines. Another calls for using New York City ferries to carry as many as 20,000 people a day from Manhattan, Brooklyn and perhaps Newark and Jersey City to

Sandy Hook, the most inaccessible to urban residents of all the Gateway areas. National Park System officials disclosed that they were negotiating with New York City to have two new Staten Island ferry boats modified to be able to make the trip across the lower bay to Sandy Hook.

The two new boats, due to go into service in 18 months to two years, would carry commuters on weekdays and could be used for Sandy Hook trips on the weekends and in off-peak hours on weekdays, according to the Park Service.

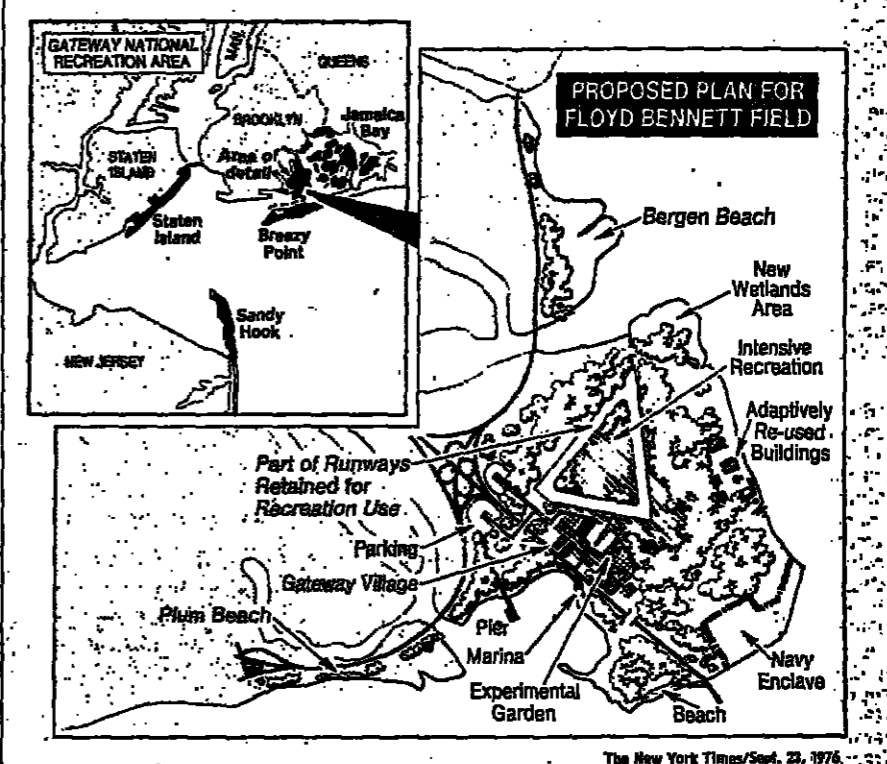
Best Available Program "While there are some technical and administrative obstacles to this dual use of the city's new ferryboats," the report said, "they clearly represent the best available waterborne mass-transit program for the next 10 or 15 years."

During the last summer, a Circle Line excursion boat made 10 trips to Sandy Hook from Manhattan and Hoboken. The cost of the trips was underwritten by a special Bicentennial grant from Congress. Gateway officials said it was unlikely that a private operator such as the Circle Line could take over the ferryboat program because each trip cost about \$5 per person—too much for the inner-city residents Gateway wants to attract.

The plan calls for the expenditure of up to \$300 million in capital funds in several stages. The first, expected to take up to eight years would cost about \$150 million.

Basic provisions of the plan call for expanding recreational facilities, preserving and restoring historical buildings, rehabilitating beaches and, eventually, creating two island parks off Staten Island.

Gateway Villages would be established, first at Floyd Bennett Field, in Brooklyn, almost all of which is now part of the




The New York Times/Sept. 23, 1976



A COOL CRISP DAY that was excellent for boating, if you had a boat and the day off, found Peter Powell, a kite-maker, flying his kites. The Battery and towers of the World Trade Center are in the background.

Oh for a western look double strap, laced up with stitching. Stained tan leather, stack bottom, leather sole. Chandlers has it. Yippee! 20.99

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\$100,000 Telephone Fraud Laid To Inmates of Manhattan Prison

By ROBERT McG. THOMAS Jr.

The New York Telephone Company charged yesterday that prisoners of the Manhattan Correctional Center had made more than \$100,000 in fraudulent long-distance calls from the Federal detention facility since it opened in August 1975.

Indeed, phone company investigators said that 24 percent of the fraud in an area covering some four million phones had been traced to the 23 pay phones sprinkled throughout the 12-story jail at Foley Square.

As a result, the company has threatened to remove the telephones, but has been blocked by a prisoner lawsuit against the Government, charging that the removal of the phones would violate the prisoners' constitutional rights to communicate with lawyers and relatives.

A spokesman for the telephone company said last night that its investigators had identified more than a hundred present and former prisoners who had been making a total of 200 fraudulent calls a day to places as far away as South America.

The calls, which the prisoners allegedly charged to bogus credit-card numbers and third-party phones, came to the company's attention within weeks after the \$15 million detention center opened last year, the spokesman said.

Prisoner Lawsuit

"We started getting complaints from people being charged for calls they didn't make," said the spokesman, who explained that the company had no way of knowing where the calls originated until investigators started talking to those who had received the calls.

As the investigation continued and the magnitude of the alleged fraud became apparent, the telephone company, which said prison officials had cooperated with

its investigation, threatened to remove the phones.

At that point, the company became entangled in an unusual litigation that a group of inmates instituted against correction officials shortly after the facility opened.

The suit charged that everything from gymnasium facilities to food preparation was inadequate, and when the threat to remove the phones became known, the suit was broadened in an effort to keep them.

Last Monday, Federal Judge Marvin E. Frankel issued a temporary restraining order preventing prison officials from making any changes in the center's facilities, including phone services.

Last night, the phone company spokesman said that under the judge's direction a plan had been worked out that, it was hoped, would satisfy all parties.

Under the arrangements to be presented to Judge Frankel next Monday, all prisoner calls, not paid for in advance, would go through the center's switchboard, with the 23 pay phones rigged so that only prepaid calls could go through.

The spokesman added, "We expect the volume of calls to drop once the inmates have to pay for them."

Coast Bus Drivers in Accord

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Striking bus drivers have agreed to a contract but say they will not return to work until mechanics also negotiate a new contract with the Rapid Transit District. More than 780,000 riders in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties have been without bus transportation since the drivers and mechanics walked off their jobs 31 days ago.

HOW LITTLE CAN HIFI COST?

The hifi systems at Tech Hifi can cost as much as \$8,000 (we're not called The Hifi Show for nothing).

Or as little as \$199. (For the purposes of this ad, we'll assume you have Porsche taste, but a Toyota budget).

It is possible to be perfectly happy with an inexpensive hifi system. But only if all your components are "best buys" in their price range. (Incidentally, if you buy something at Tech Hifi and you're not perfectly happy with it, you can return it within seven days for a full refund).



What can you get at Tech Hifi for a little money? Glad you asked that question... here are a few examples of what you'll hear at The Hifi Show this week:

\$199 For true high fidelity performance at a truly affordable price, you just can't beat this system with the impressive Studio Design 26 loudspeakers; BSR 2260 BX automatic turntable with an ADC induced magnetic cartridge; and sensitive Concord CR-50 am/fm stereo receiver. Come to The Hifi Show this week and ask one of our salespeople to play this amazing system for you.

\$299 You can spend days shopping around in every place that sells stereo, and we still guarantee you won't find

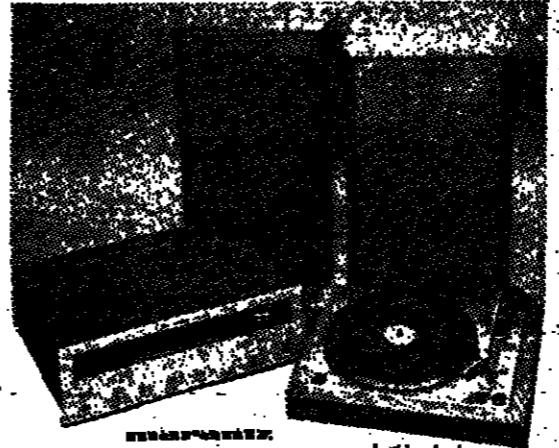


a better-sounding system for the money than this one. It features the powerful Pioneer 434 am/fm stereo receiver; reliable BSR 2260BX automatic turntable and startling ADC XT-6 loudspeakers which are small enough to fit in your bookshelves, yet loud enough to wake up an entire dormitory. Also included in the system price are a dustcover, base, and ADC induced-magnetic cartridge.

\$329 For slightly more money you can own a system with the popular EPI 60 loudspeakers. The "Linear Sound" of EPI is more real-sounding than many expensive speakers, and they are just the right size for a college room or small apartment. The power for the EPI's is supplied by the superb Nikko 2025 am/fm stereo receiver, and the turntable we include is the high performance Garrard 440M (Garrard is probably the most well-known manufacturer of turntables in

the world). This turntable comes equipped with a rugged Pickering magnetic cartridge that will take good care of your record collection.

\$399 It's rare, if ever, that you see a system with components by Marantz KLH, Philips, and Audiotechnica selling for under \$400. This one features the powerful, high quality Marantz 2215B stereo receiver; famous KLH 101 two-way acoustic suspension loudspeakers; and the excellent Philips GA 427 belt-drive auto-return turntable, complete with an Audiotechnica AT 90E Dual Magnet cartridge, base, and dustcover.



Before you spend a lot of money on stereo, spend a free evening this week at The Hifi Show.



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Baldwin pianos fresh from Tanglewood are now on sale

Every year we hold a sale of Baldwin pianos used by artists of the Tanglewood festival. And this year they are even greater because we also have a sale of instruments prestigiously used this summer at Long Island's Usdan Center for the Performing Arts.

The magic of talented fingers may or may not rub off on instruments, but it certainly rubs off some of the price. And you can also save on a piano that never left town. Because in honor of the festivals, we're reducing prices on nearly all our pianos.

We also offer savings on trade-ins, discontinued models brand new, fully warranted; and "factory specials," authorized for sale at very special prices.

So if you visit our factory-owned stores and look over our vast collection, you're bound to find an instrument that suits your taste and means.


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Factory owned and operated stores.

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Bridge players keep up with their game seven days a week in The Times. Chess players on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. And crossword buffs wouldn't miss the puzzles in The Times every day of the week. Whatever interests you goes along with "All the News That's Fit to Print" Every day in The New York Times



فكرنا اننا لا نملك

WHAT IS IT ABOUT DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN THAT DISTURBS SO MANY OF HIS FELLOW DEMOCRATS?

As registered New York Democrats, we've been asking ourselves that question. And it seems a lot of New York Democrats have been doing the same. Two-thirds of all Democrats who voted in the recent primary election voted for someone other than Moynihan. He won with a one percent margin. That's not what we call a party mandate. So, what is there about Moynihan that turns off so many members of his own party?

Some say it's his connection with the Nixon-Agnew administration. Moynihan's defenders say that, after all, it wasn't just Nixon that Moynihan worked for. He also worked for Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Ford.

Well, that's just the trouble. These four Presidents disagreed on just about every major domestic and foreign policy question. But Moynihan somehow found it comfortable to work for each of them.

What does that say about Moynihan? That he is a dedicated public servant? Maybe.

But the question is: dedicated to what? And to whom? And for how long?

And what about that ad he placed in Catholic newspapers just before the primary election? He claimed he "voted against" abortion in these ads. When? He didn't say. What were the circumstances? He didn't say. And since he has never held an elective public office in his life, how can anyone say he "voted against" abortion? And why was that claim deleted from the identical ad as it appeared in *The Catholic News*?

His advertisements talk about his work in the U.N. Well, he once said it would be dishonorable for him to leave the U.N. and run for office. But that's just what he did.

Other advertisements say "We need his voice in the United States Senate." And that's what troubles us the most. New York doesn't need a voice, even one as well-exercised as Moynihan's. New York needs a *Senator* with principle and integrity. The kind of person you may

"I am a Democrat. I plan to vote for Jimmy Carter for President. But I will also vote for Jim Buckley for Senator."

"There is one major reason that I support Senator Buckley. He is a man of integrity. He is a man of principle. But the major reason is that he is a man you can trust. You always know he is telling the truth and that he is speaking from his heart."

"Moynihan is not for the people. He is for Moynihan, first, last and always. Jim Buckley stands for the things I believe in and that's good enough for me."

—Abe Hirschfeld, press conference, September 20, 1976

disagree with on some issues, but who always says what he means and means what he says.

And that's why we're Democrats for Jim Buckley. He is recognized by Democrats and Republicans and Conservatives and Independents as a man of integrity. You know where he stands on the issues.

We can remember a time when the candidates of our party had those virtues. We've found them again this year in Jim Buckley. He's not a member of our party. But he shares basic principles with us. And that's why we're voting for Buckley.

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

Paid for and authorized by Friends of Jim Buckley Committee

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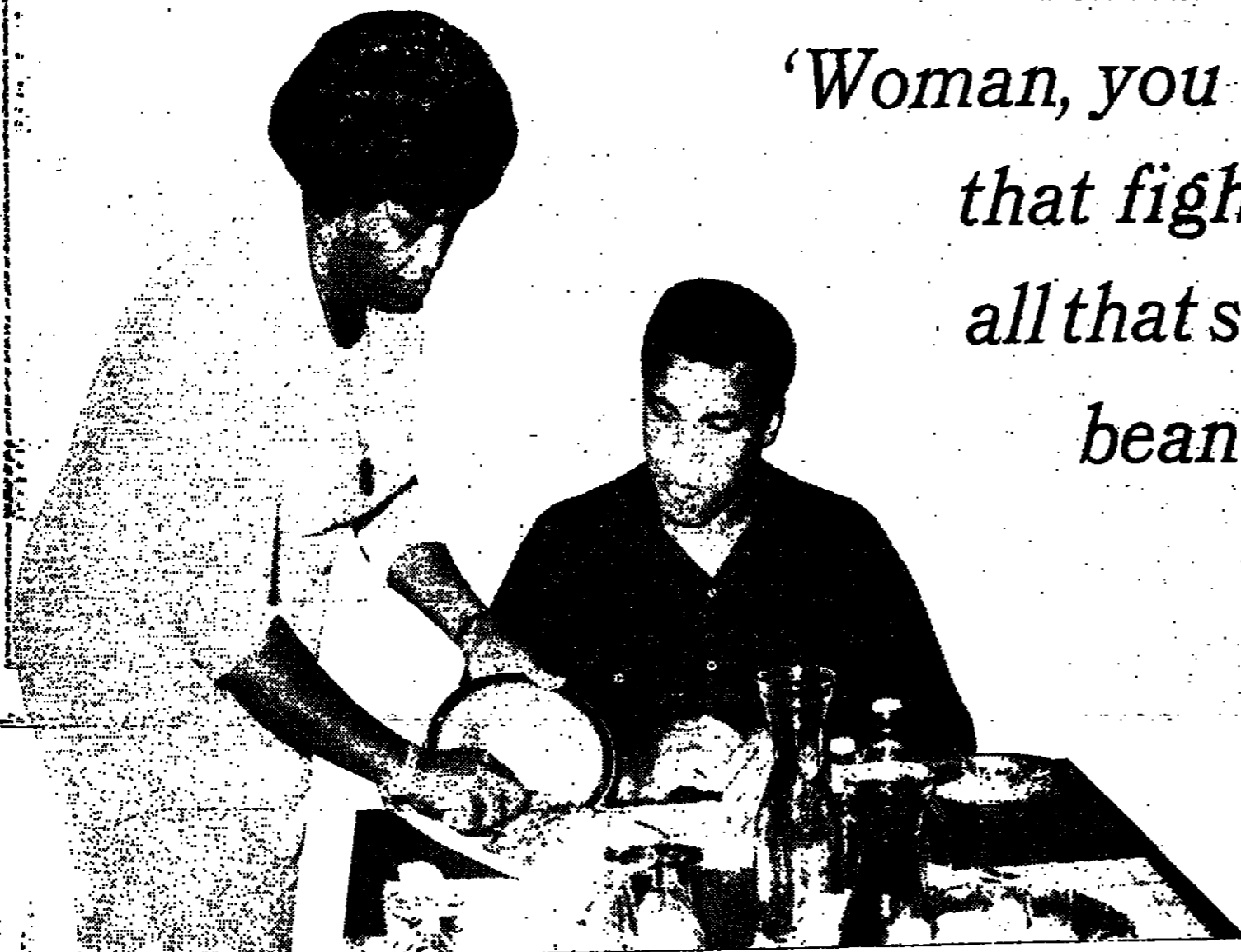
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'Woman, you made me lose that fight! You fed me all that sweet bean pie.'

By MIMI SHERATON
Special to The New York Times

KLAMESHA LAKE, N.Y.—A story about Lana Shabazz will sell more newspapers in New York than a story about Muhammad Ali, promised Lana Shabazz, the formidable yet effervescent cook who works for the world heavyweight boxing champion, and who travels with him to training camps all over the world. She is currently holding forth in the golf clubhouse kitchen of the Concord Hotel, where Ali is in training for next Tuesday's match against Ken Norton in Yankee Stadium.

Mrs. Shabazz, who converted to the Muslim faith 26 years ago, learned to cook as a child in her native Alabama, and since then has made it a career. She skillfully adapted the subtle and savory seasonings of Southern soul food to the dietary restrictions and requirements laid down in the culinary catechism, "How to Eat to Live," by Elijah Muhammad, the Black Muslim spiritual leader until his death, and for whom Lana Shabazz cooked for three years.

"I not only cooked for the Messenger," she said, "but also for Malcolm X, and I've been with the Champ 12 years, ever since his conversion to the faith. But I'm really known in New York for the restaurants I ran—one in Brooklyn that's closed now, and Salsam in Harlem, that's being renovated. And I also created the bean pie still sold at the Shabazz Health Food Store on 118th Street.

"People came from all over to get that pie," she added proudly; having tasted that mellow but spicy creation, I have no trouble understanding its drawing power.

Gold Pendant's a Favorite

An amply proportioned woman who appears to be in her 40's, Mrs. Shabazz forgoes the white serge habit traditionally worn by Muslim women. Because she considers herself a public figure, she feels it better to wear more flamboyantly fashionable clothes, such as the pink and white checked pants suit set off by numerous pieces of gleaming gold jewelry. Her obvious pride is the large, rhinestone-encrusted gold pendant with a likeness of Ali embossed on it.

Although she has two daughters, the one she refers to more often is Rebecca, who is just now starting in medical

school and is also an accomplished cook. "People just can't tell her cooking from mine," said the proud mother, awarding what is probably her highest accolade.

The Muslim regimen includes not only a limited diet, but also strict rules on when and how often to eat, preferably only once a day, from 4 to 6 P.M.

"We don't eat sweet potatoes, but I cook butternut squash with butter, sugar and nutmeg so it tastes just like sweet potatoes," Mrs. Shabazz said. "We eat very little rice or white potatoes, no white bread—only whole wheat that I bake myself. We don't eat anything gaseous like kale, collards or turnip greens and we eat only a little spinach and cabbage, but with none of the tough, dark green outer leaves.

"I'm Like a Mother Hen With Him"

"And we try to use very little salt, although Ali likes his food well seasoned. The only beans we are allowed are the tiny navy beans and I use those to make the soup and pie that give Ali his real strength.

"But beans are fattening, so he can't eat many when training," Mrs. Shabazz

went on. "After he lost the fight with Frazier, he said to me, 'Woman, you made me lose that fight! You fed me all that sweet bean pie. I'm going to tell everyone you left me some bean pie under my pillow.

"I would sneak him some when the brothers told me not to because I felt sorry for him. I'm like a mother hen with him. I sat under the ring in Tokyo and was scared to death because that

wrestler wouldn't get up and fight."

Most of the dietary restrictions imposed on Muslims rule out typical soul food ingredients and the most stringent is the prohibition against pork.

"No man who eats bacon, pork chops, sausages—the meat of a dirty animal like the hog—can ever expect to beat me," Ali stated emphatically when asked about his diet. "Norton eats pork and he is pork. I do not eat

Spiced Lamb Shanks

3 pounds lamb shanks
4 tablespoons butter
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 cup corn oil
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup green pepper
1/2 cup celery stalks, chopped
1/2 cup garlic clove, minced
1/2 cup water
1/2 cup lemon juice
1/2 cup vinegar
1/2 cup paprika
1/2 cup cumin
1/2 cup oregano
1/2 cup thyme
1/2 cup bay leaves
1/2 cup onion, chopped
1/2 cup carrot, chopped
1/2 cup celery, chopped
1/2 cup green pepper, chopped
1/2 cup paprika
1/2 cup cumin
1/2 cup oregano
1/2 cup thyme
1/2 cup bay leaves
1. Clean shanks, wash and sprinkle

on all sides with salt and pepper. Add butter. Place in roaster and bake uncovered in 350-degree oven for 45 minutes, basting frequently and turning after 20 minutes.
2. Combine chili powder, cayenne, pepper, sugar, vinegar, lemon juice, water and tomato sauce in a skillet and simmer over moderate heat for 10 minutes. Add onions, green pepper, celery and paprika and cook for 5 minutes more. Pour sauce over meat in roasting pan. Continue to bake at 350 degrees for about 1 1/2 hours. Turn meat over, baste every 10 minutes.
Yield: About 6 servings.

Muslim Bean Soup

2 cups small navy beans
4 medium onions, chopped
1 green pepper, chopped
3 celery stalks, chopped
1 garlic clove, minced
1/2 cup water
1/2 cup lemon juice
1/2 cup vinegar
1/2 cup paprika
1/2 cup cumin
1/2 cup oregano
1/2 cup thyme
1/2 cup bay leaves
1/2 cup onion, chopped
1/2 cup carrot, chopped
1/2 cup celery, chopped
1/2 cup green pepper, chopped
1/2 cup paprika
1/2 cup cumin
1/2 cup oregano
1/2 cup thyme
1/2 cup bay leaves
1. Soak beans for several hours or overnight. Wash and place in 3-quart soup pot.
2. Add vegetables and all remaining ingredients. Add enough water to cover beans well—2 to 2 1/2 quarts. Bring to a boil and cook slowly until beans are completely soft and mashable. Add more boiling water if needed. When beans are completely soft, puree through a strainer. If soup is too thick, thin with a little more boiling water. Adjust seasonings and serve with whole wheat toast and grated cheese.
Yield: About 2 1/2 quarts.

Carrot Cake

2 "packed" cups grated carrots
2 cups sugar
1/2 cup corn oil
2 eggs
2 teaspoons vanilla extract
3 cups sifted self-rising flour
2 teaspoons baking soda
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1. Blend carrots, sugar, oil, eggs and vanilla.
2. Sift flour, baking soda and cinnamon into carrot mixture and blend

well. Pour into two greased and floured 9-inch baking pans.
3. Bake at 325 degrees for 1 hour or until a tester inserted into the center of the cake comes out clean. Cool. Cut into squares and serve plain or with whipped cream.
Yield: 18 servings.
Note: This cake stays moist and can be frozen in the pan. If desired, all-purpose flour plus 3/4 teaspoon baking powder and a pinch of salt may be substituted for self-rising flour.

Dick Gregory's Champ Juice

8 lemons
4 oranges
1 grapefruit
1 lime
2 cups pure maple syrup
Bottled spring water (about 1 to 1 1/2 quarts)
1. Extract and strain juice from all

citrus fruits and combine in a half-gallon bottle or jug. Stir in maple syrup.
2. Fill container with spring water. Chill thoroughly and store in the refrigerator.
Yield: One-half gallon.

pork and I am not pork. That's why I'm gonna win. A man is what he eats."

What this man eats each evening at 6 he shares with an inner circle of friends, family and advisers, a group of 8 or 10. The star is Hanz, his 2-month-old daughter. When he has finished hugging her, cooling, and pecking at the tiny cheeks with a tenderness extraordinary to see in someone so powerful, he has dinner.

Although in training he is restricted to medium well-done steaks (Muslims may not eat rare meat), his entourage indulges in Mrs. Shabazz's tender baked lamb shanks in their perfectly counterpointed hot and sweet barbecue sauce. All share in vegetables such as the lightly steamed white cabbage, the honey-glazed carrots, fresh whole string beans or okra with tomatoes, along with a garden salad of greens and raw vegetables dressed with Berio Italian olive oil and vinegar.

Leaning back on a dining chair as he was being interviewed, Ali said, "What I miss when I'm in training is chili, fried chicken, corn on the cob, spaghetti, and pancakes with syrup for breakfast.

"I cheated the last two nights and

had a little piece of 'cheese' each dinner, and right now I could have a cheeseburger with a touch of longing.

In addition to the cuisinier produced by Mrs. Shabazz careful dietary attention, Gregory, the former common-law crusader for nату who has set up his 4X He room of the clubhouse, tables, draped with sheets, are covered with sheets, pillows, plastic bags of nuts, and dried fruits, cans of syrup, bottles of spring battery of juicers, blender

A Paste of Fruits, Nuts

From this he administers giving elixirs, not only to members of the champ. The basic drink is Champ lively and invigorating v torade. Into this Mr. Greg ripe bananas or straw thick creamy paste of dri and seeds. Until last Mo one of these drinks daily the handful of white, ye green vitamin pills Mr. scribes for him. But he weight problem, Ali ne grapefruit or grape juice, a shot of tupelo honey. Mr. Gregory asserts, pro energy that will be rele mun effectiveness when the ring with Norton.

Swearing by the co Lana Shabazz's cooking o ry's ministrations, the C me, "You've never see man in your life."

I certainly have never looking one. And if his diet is what that way, I heartily rec every meal reading this b it at once.

As a start, Mrs. Shabaz the recipes here, all fro book, "Cooking with La to be published in Novem cialty Promotions, in Champ Juice recipe is

Christie Furs: Colors, Trim and Combinations

By ENID NEMY

It can't be the champagne—a lot of shows have that. It can't be the pink, red and yellow-dyed mink flowers thrown to the audience during the finale—there's no advance notice of that. And it's hardly likely that it's the music, what with Russian songs introducing southwestern African furs, and howling wind sounds preceding broad-tail, one of the thinnest skins around.

So what is it that keeps the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel overflowing with women, and an impressive number of men, each time the Brothers Christie present a fur collection?

A query to a member of the audience at yesterday's show elicited the information that the Christie Brothers didn't just give you a piece of fur and call it a coat or, as the woman explained further, "It isn't just a blanket with two armholes.

No, indeed. This fur house has perhaps the greatest affinity for trimmings, and combining furs, of any of the better-known establishments.

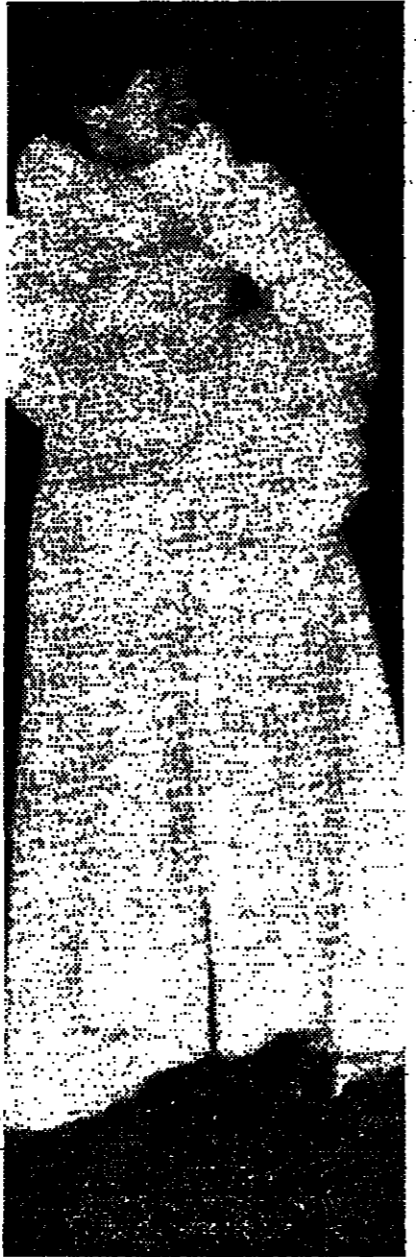
Mink With White Fox

The current collection, for the forthcoming winter, has, for example, natural white mink trimmed with white fox, nutria with Canadian lynx, Alaska seal with Russian sable and Swakara broad-tail with chinchilla. Not exactly two for the price of one, but definitely a feeling of a lot for one's money.

In fact, the money required could be considered moderate by this year's standards. The minks generally range at \$4,500 to \$6,500; the fox from \$3,500 up and raccoon \$2,000 to \$2,750.

The long-haired furs, raccoon among them, were some of the most attractive in the presentation, which was seen by 1,000 people. None of the raccoon designs bore any similarity to the college covers of yore, but the most effective of the new batch was a silky-looking morning glory shade that looked a little like burnished gold.

The array of color in fox was a comprehensive palette in itself—silver, blue, amber and brown, a few dandies in red and an Oriental fox cape cut



so well that it wouldn't overwhelm even a small figure.

Although the Christies haven't gone in for the popular poplin shelters that turn furs into raincoats or casual day coats, they have a few double-duty ideas of their own.

Two of them were in nutria, one a zippered Ultralite jacket lined in sheared nutria and another a coat of the same fabric, lined in natural brown sheared nutria. The models detached the fur linings in a matter of seconds, and presto, the lining became a thin topcoat.

As with the Ben Kahn, Halston and Bergdorf shows last week, the Christies are leaving well enough alone when it comes to Canadian fisher and Russian sable. Both furs were used in the simplest possible designs, in coats of varying lengths and jackets.

If one is in the mood for a floor-length evening coat, and if sable and fisher are out of the question, the Christies' white mink is worth a second look. It gives the impression of a fine knit, or even Fortuny pleating, but either way, it's a good look for swaggering around on a cold night.

The lone male model wore a calf, a raccoon, a coyote and a natural mink coat. He also lifted the models, twirled them in the air, and danced with them. When he wasn't around, the models danced by themselves.

A woman in the second row said that she'd dance too, if her husband gave her a chinchilla.

Christie Brothers show included natural white mink coat with white fox trim, far left. Also shown was nutria coat, left, with a lynx collar, matching hat.

THE COUNTRY LOOK FOR TH

Only the French could con-
tarian plaid lumberjacket
fringe... navy, red and

The cowl neck sweater
Italy in Fall's most wa-
S.M.

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6/23/76

Savings' in New York Court Plan May Be Extra Costs, a Study Finds

By SELWYN RAAB

A confidential study has warned that a new system of criminal court arraignments intended to save New York City millions of dollars annually might actually be more expensive.

Despite the findings, city officials were reported "determined" to expand the plan on an experiment to all courts in the city. The officials were said to believe that unexperienced judges in an experimental phase had impeded a fair appraisal of the system.

Under the plan, police officers could be excused from appearing at arraignments—the first court appearance of a minimal suspect—where there was little likelihood the case would be resolved at that time.

The report, prepared by the city's Bureau of the Budget, found that the plan, called "pre-arraignment processing," could indeed reduce overtime for police officers now required to wait idly in jailhouses for cases to be called. But the report concluded that the excusing of policemen could delay quick disposition of many cases at arraignment, thereby adding to the ultimate costs of the plan, the courts and the Correction Department, which detains prisoners.

Judge and Prosecutor Angry

Meanwhile David Ross, administrative judge of all city courts, and Eugene Gold, District Attorney of Brooklyn, said they were angered that the findings of

the city-sponsored analysis had been withheld from them.

"If the report is accurate, we may be crazy going ahead with this [pre-arraignment plan]," said Judge Ross, who is also a justice of the State Supreme Court. "It is inconceivable that the executive branch of the city government would have a report on the cost of pre-arraignment and the administrative judge is not given a copy."

According to Mr. Gold, police officials "have been trying to sell blanket pre-arraignment for all arrests while they have a study showing it's inefficient." The District Attorney said he had not received copies of any studies on the controversial plan, despite requests to the Police Department.

"It is a Classic Example"

"They had an obligation to make this report available to the D.A.'s, and it is a classic example of agencies in the criminal justice system functioning without proper coordination," Mr. Gold added.

The study, which was made last year, dealt with experiments now used in Night Court and Weekend Court in the Bronx and Queens. All arresting officers may be excused from appearing at arraignment in these courts.

A spokesman for the city's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, which is trying to set up similar arraignment programs elsewhere, said the study was a "preliminary one" and was intended for

internal review by city and police officials.

The spokesman said the city would expand the pre-arraignment plan, probably next month, to all courts.

Officials who are familiar with arraignment problems, said they believed that the experiments in the Bronx and Queens Weekend and Night Courts had been hampered by inexperienced Criminal Court judges. These officials said "more experienced" judges would be used in the arraignment parts, with the expectation that they would be able to "clear out" more cases and make the new plan work.

\$4 Million Saving Envisioned

According to the spokesman for the Coordinating Council, who asked to remain anonymous, recent reports indicated that a modified form of the Bronx and Queens arraignment experiments could save the city at least \$4 million annually.

The spokesman declined to make public any of the arraignment reports that he said had been prepared. A copy of the 158-page study by the Bureau of the Budget, which was critical of the Bronx and Queens programs, was obtained by The New York Times.

Reviewing the pre-arraignment plan, the report declared: "The lower rate of disposition of cases when the arresting officer is excused from appearing at arraignment significantly increases the cost

to the court of disposing of cases in criminal court."

The report also said that "central booking" procedures used by the police to cut overtime court costs had failed to produce financial savings.

"Many of the solutions operating now [pre-arraignment and central booking] have reduced the time involvement of arresting officers but are of equal or greater cost than the resulting savings," the report said, adding: "In all instances the costs involved were prohibitive."

Official Meeting Planned

Justice Ross said he would meet with city and police officials to "work out something" on the arraignment controversy. His approval would be required before any citywide changes could be instituted.

City and police officials announced last Saturday that they planned to begin a modified pre-arraignment system next month in all boroughs. Except for the experiments in the Bronx and Queens, arresting officers now must appear at all arraignments, often waiting for more than five hours for a case to be called.

It is expected that under the new system officers would be excused primarily in major cases, such as murders or robberies, where no disposition could be made at arraignment. Before being released, the officers would give an assistant district attorney a statement about the circumstances of the arrest.

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Notes on People

Pastore Moves Fellow Senators to Tears in His Farewell

Moving his colleagues to tears, Senator John O. Pastore fought back tears himself yesterday at his formal farewell to the Senate after 26 years. The 69-year-old Rhode Island Democrat, son of an immigrant tailor, was the first Italian-American ever elected to the Senate or as Governor of his state.



Senator John O. Pastore after saying farewell to colleagues yesterday.

... rise with a heart full of gratitude — I love the Senate," Senator Pastore said after hearing tributes to his "fiery and often feisty oratory" and his role as "a voice of reason and conscience," in particular as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Senator Pastore, who was 9 years old when his father's death left his mother with five children to support, said "I cried myself to sleep the night I graduated from high school because I couldn't go to college." He studied law at Y.M.C.A. night classes and won his first public office in 1935 at the age of 28.

"There are other giants leaving the Senate this year," said Senator Robert F. Griffin, the assistant Republican leader in his tribute to Senator Pastore, "but none more deserving of that title."

Catherine Cumming Albano, married since 1937 to Vincent Albano Jr., the

gether in what was then Hell's Kitchen, have six children. Mrs. Albano is seeking \$1,000 weekly alimony, possession of the couple's Sutton Place home and legal fees of \$25,000.

"To keep the family intact," Mrs. Albano said, she had to "expend my estate" when "a crisis developed in our family last year" and "I was made to face it without his parental assistance." The suit became known yesterday when Mrs. Albano's lawyer asked for a court order directing Mr. Albano to disclose his assets. Mr. Albano is board chairman of Century National Bank and Trust Company. His lawyer, Roy M. Cohn, expressed hope that "everything will work out satisfactorily, as it has in the past. This is a long marriage in which difficulties have arisen."

Kathleen Sullivan, a member of the Boston School Committee, and Joseph I. Alloto, former Mayor of San Francisco, plan to marry when his divorce is final. The Boston Globe reported yesterday that Miss Sullivan did not confirm or deny the report and quoted her as saying, "My private life is my own." A 31-year-old former teacher, Miss Sullivan is regard-

ed as a moderate voice in the school committee's opposition to busing for school integration. Her father, William Sullivan, is president and majority stockholder of the New England Patriots professional football team.

Mr. Alloto, 59 years old, and his wife, Angelina, had a series of separations before she filed for divorce last January. He and Miss Sullivan reportedly met in April when she was in San Francisco for the annual meeting of the National Association of School Boards.

A welfare fraud charge has brought up to five years probation for Frederick Claiborne Brooks, grandson of the founder of Brooks Brothers, the men's clothiers. Mr. Brooks, 58, pleaded guilty last March to an indictment charging that he had received \$2,600 in welfare payments in 1973-74 when he was getting a similar amount from a family trust fund. He contended that he had not known originally that he was required to report the income but had done so four months before his arrest. He was living then in a \$15-a-week furnished room in Oyster Bay.

Jean Schlumberger, the jewelry designer who began with Schiaparelli in Paris and is now a Tiffany vice president, is selling his wooden-frame house on East 92d Street, built in 1835, and will live mainly in his Paris apartment and on his Guadeloupe banana plantation. Although retaining his Tiffany post here, Mr. Schlumberger is selling his clock collection and house furnishings at an Oct. 6 auction at the William Doyet Galleries. The sale will also include an estimated \$300,000 worth of furniture and art objects from the estate of Michael Greer, the decorator who was found strangled in his Park Avenue apartment last April.

About the time snowsuits are being wrestled onto many of his contemporaries, a toddler-size "space suit" is in the offering for a Houston boy who was 5 years old on Tuesday and is identified only as David. Because he lacks immunity to disease and infection, David has lived in a germ-free Plexiglass habitat at Texas Children's Hospital since he was born. Because his older brother died of the same disorder at seven months, David has never been touched by his mother, though he sometimes visits home in an "isolation bubble."

Gary Primeaux, an engineer on the 25-member medical team treating and observing the child, said that David will soon use a germ-filtering miniature space-suit for short periods. Space engineers will teach him how to use it and a pushcart power-pack. Eventually, Mr. Primeaux said, David should be able to "walk around the block or walk through a zoo."

LAURIE JOHNSTON

City Opera Stages a New and Lively 'Belle Helene'

LA BELLE HELENE (THAT HEAVENLY HELENE), opera in three acts by Jacques Offenbach, libretto by Jules-Henri and Ludovic Halévy, English translation by Geoffrey Dunn, with the assistance of Julius Rudel and John Lindgren; staged by Jack Edelman; designed by Lloyd Evans (scenery), Paton Cameron (costumes) and Hans Siedler (lighting); choreographed by Thomas Andrew. Presented by the New York City Opera and the Von Gontard of the New York State Theater.

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Everybody was talking about Gilbert and Sullivan Tuesday at the State Theater, and that was, of course, cause and effect, because the City Opera was staging a new production of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene." The point was that it was being sung in an English translation by Geoffrey Dunn and Julius Rudel.

Just as Verdi sung in French always sounds like Massenet, so Offenbach in English sounds like Gilbert and Sullivan. Which is unfair, because "La Belle Helene" had its premiere 11 years before Gilbert and Sullivan first joined forces in "Trial by Jury" in 1875.

Anyway it was all a lot of fun. Those who have heard "La Belle Helene" and other Offenbach operettas in the original French might object to the lack of a sense of style, or cavil at the predominantly Broadway show-biz approach of the City Opera forces. But translated opera inevitably means stylistic as well as linguistic translation, and if the score suffered as a totality, at least some of the words could be understood and the plot line followed.

The music was not tampered with and that alone should be enough to guarantee a pleasurable evening. Offenbach was one of the supreme masters of light music and "La Belle Helene" is full of marvelous ideas. It has everything—piquant choruses, a melt-

ing duet or two, first-rate solos and the ebullience of Offenbach at his best. The libretto is still funny: ancient Greece translated into Third Empire France, with verbal and musical comments on the foibles of both periods. It is farce, but it also is telling satire, as audiences of Offenbach's own day were quick to realize.

Gert von Gontard was the co-producer. Sets were by Lloyd Evans, costumes by Paton Campbell and choreography by Thomas Andrew. The choreography was important. There are many episodes filled by dance and there was one out-of-the-ordinary sequence (from an opera company), where Mikhail Korogodsky deployed the talented Sandra Bales-tracci in a stupendous one-hand lift. The athletes of the Bolshoi Ballet could do no more.

The scenery was "Grecian" throughout—somewhat cluttered, but handsome and colorful. There was some trickery with descending paintings, done with high good humor. Jack Edelman's direction had everybody moving alertly, with an agreeable tongue-in-cheek attitude. If the results ended up more Broadway than Paris, it nevertheless can be said that the New York City Opera has put on a good show. And there always is Offenbach's brilliant score.

There were some nice bits, chief among which was James Billings as Menelaus. He went into a Victor Moore routine (even looking a bit like the late, great comedian), and physically was made for the role. Indeed, he was better as an actor than as a singer; his speaking voice was full and sonorous, and querulous in turn, much more impressive than his singing, which was a little lacking in focus.

Then there was the beautiful Karan Armstrong as Helene, who sang well enough and who invested the role with just the right amount of burlesque. Another strong contributor was Richard McKee as Calchas. He was a massive figure who dominated the stage, and he has a fine voice to go with his imposing bearing.

'Helene' First Enchanted Audiences in 1864

A good deal of the music of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene" is familiar, thanks to the popular ballet score, "Casse Noisette." But the operetta itself has had surprisingly few American performances. It had its world premiere in 1864, insulted some of the more serious-minded critics of the day and enchanted audiences.

It was the Third Empire, and the libretto by Halévy and Méilhac poked fun at many French institutions. On the surface "La Belle Helene" is a merry satire about the Greek gods, goddesses and heroes. But it also strongly reflects the decadence of a country that in a few years was to meet disaster at the hands of the Prussians.

Thus there is a pleasure-seeking Helene who is cynical and amoral, and a representative of the French bourgeoisie of the day—a one-sided representative, to be sure, but nevertheless a symbol characteristic of the age. There are the four stupid Kings of Greece, who could also represent the rulers of France. There is a kind of sexual suggestiveness, also reflective of French morality of the Third Em-

pire. There are jabs about French music, and nepotism, and the religious establishment, and the army.

All of this is set forth with a background of some of the loveliest and most bubbling music Offenbach ever composed. It was not for nothing that Rossini called him "The Mozart of the Champs-Elysees." Offenbach's music may be light, but it also is elegant and even aristocratic. "La Belle Helene," musically speaking, is much more than can-can froth. It has some duets that, in their melodic sweep and harmonic ingenuity, can stand almost anything in French opera. It also has the rhythmic bounce that is characteristic of the music of the German-born son of a cantor who moved to Paris and all but created a new musical genre—the musical farce. Later there were Johann Strauss and his Viennese operettas, and the great English team of Gilbert and Sullivan. But it was Jacques Offenbach, born Jacob Eberst, who was the pioneer.

HAROLD C. SCHONBERG.

As Paris, Henry Price made a handsome figure and he sang with clarity, as did David Griffith as Orestes. Rounding out the principals was David Holloway as Agamemnon, and he was, as always, a reliable singing actor.

Yet, considering the talent on stage—these young Americans, singing their native language, good musicians all—the diction still left something to be desired. Especially in the spoken dialogue, they have a tendency to rattle on too fast, with mouthed consonants running into each other. Just a shade more attention to the shape of words, and the results could be infinitely improved.

Julius Rudel conducted. His work was clean, peppy and understanding. He did not play down to the score or to the audience, approaching the music as though it were Mozart or Rossini. That, of course, is the only way to approach Offenbach, or Johann Strauss, for that matter. Everything is in the score, as transmitted through the personality of the conductor. Mr. Rudel took intelligent tempo, never got into a hysterical frenzy (easy to do in such lively music), and controlled the orchestra with a firm yet relaxed hand.

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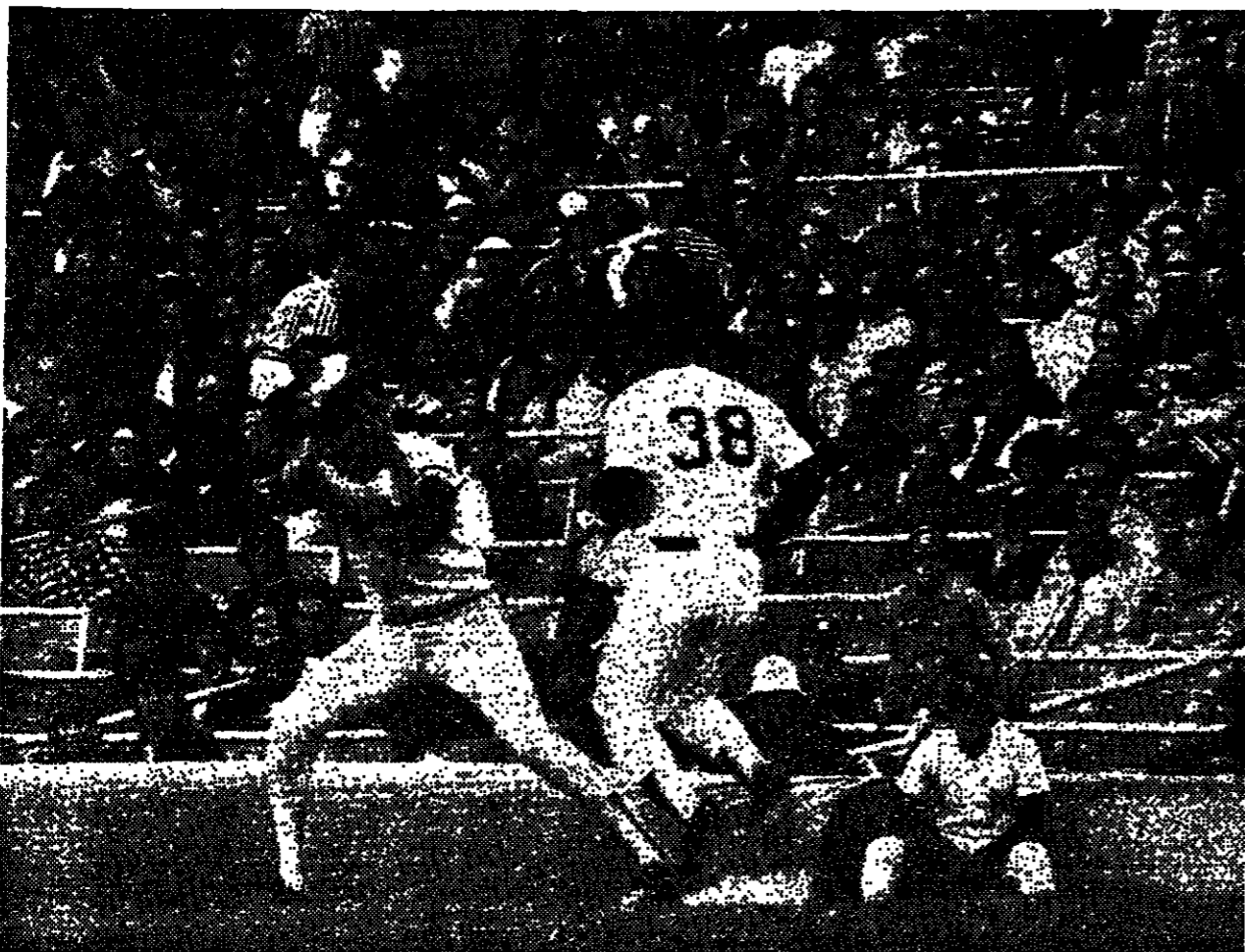
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Yanks' Carlos May reaches first as Orioles' Tony Muser bobbles ball in second inning of first game at Stadium

Palmer Shutout, Late Rally Help Orioles Stall Yanks' Bid, 2-0, 5-2

By MURRAY CHASS

The dying Baltimore Orioles, responding to artificial respiration provided by Jim Palmer's shutout pitching in the first game and a late rally in the second, swept a doubleheader last night and left the Yankees wondering how much longer it would take them to wrap up the Eastern Division championship.

The Orioles won the opener, 2-0, then used a four-run eighth inning for a 5-2 second-game triumph. The Yankees had hoped to clinch the title with a sweep or at least assure themselves a tie by winning one of the games. Instead, they limped away with their first doubleheader loss of the season and a four-game losing streak, which equaled their longest losing streak of the season.

The Yankees' lead has been slashed to 8½ games, their smallest since Aug. 10, and while it might be far-fetched, some people started thinking about the 1964 Philadelphia Phillies, who blew a 6½-game lead with 12 games to go.

The Yankees have 11 games left, the second-place Orioles 10.

The Orioles arrived in New York only two losses from elimination in the division race, but they were far friskier than any corpse has a right to be.

Palmer, seeking his third Cy Young Award in the last four seasons as the best pitcher in the American League, gained his 22d victory by limiting the Yankees to four hits.

"Mathematically," Palmer said after his victory, "we would still win it, but realistically, with the club they have and the way they've played all year, we can't do it. We're just postponing the inevitable."

A little bit more of the inevitable seemed to have arrived when the Yankees took a 2-0 lead behind Ed Figueroa in the second game as run-scoring singles by Lou Piniella and Elliott Maddox. If Figueroa could hold that lead, he would become the first Puerto Rican to win 20 games in the major leagues and the Yankees would clinch at least a tie for the division crown. Then another victory over Bal-

imore tonight and the inevitable would have arrived.

But as Figueroa's fans back home in Puerto Rico watched on television, that lead crumbled quickly in the eighth inning. In fact, the 2-0 lead became a 4-2 deficit.

Tom Shoney, a pinch-hitter, led off the inning with a single. Figueroa, who Palmer had contended for the Cy Young Award, then walked Al Bumbry and Paul Blair sacrificed the runners to second and third.

In rapid order, Bobby Grich lined double to left, driving in both runners; Lee May lashed a triple to left-center, knocking in Grich for his leading run; and Ken Singleton singled May across for a 4-2 lead.

When Billy Martin walked slowly in the second to remove Figueroa after that last hit, many fans in the crowd of 31,471 booed the manager. Their reaction undoubtedly showed their dislike for Martin but their disappointment at what was happening. The fans

Continued on Page 56, Column 1

Jets to Keep Namath In All the Way

By GERALD ESKENAZI

HEMPSTEAD, L.I., Sept. 22—Although he hasn't played for a winning team since 1969, and his name doesn't appear among the league leaders these days, Joe Namath continued today to be the man the Jets look to for the winning edge.

For Coach Lou Holtz said he would keep Namath in the short-yardage situations near the goal line, from which he had been yanked every time in the club's first two games.

Namath, who cannot run, was replaced the four times the New Yorkers got within the 10-yard line. His substitute was Richard Todd, the rookie.

Todd moved the Jets into the end zone just once, when he scored on an 8-yard run against the Browns. He failed in two tries against the Denver Broncos last Sunday.

The Same Old Problem

"Joe gives us a mental lift down there," explained Holtz. "You have to question the momentum that is affected when we removed Joe." Still, Holtz conceded, "We're still faced with the same old problem with Joe on close yardage."

That problem—Namath's restricted movement—led to the change in the first place. Last year the Jets were repeatedly stymied close to the opposition's goal line.

Meanwhile, the Rams killed the latest report that Namath would be going to Los Angeles—this time via the waiver route. Supposedly, he would be placed on waivers, and be passed over by everyone except the Rams.

Since the intervention trading deadline has passed, this would have been the only way the Rams could have got him for this season. If another club had claimed Namath, the Jets could have withdrawn him.

Rams' Quarterbacks Returning

"That deal is virtually dead," a Rams official said by telephone from Los Angeles. "We spoke about that a month ago, but now we're getting our No. 1 quarterback, James Harris, back from a broken thumb. Then Pat Haden played well for us last week against Minnesota. And Ron Jaworski is supposed to be coming back in three weeks."

So Namath will be in there Sunday at Miami. The Jets work on short-yardage plays on Thursdays. Tomorrow, Holtz plans to make the switch.

Todd seemed surprised when told what Holtz planned to do, but he quickly recovered. He accustomed to pressure after his days at Alabama, where Coach Bear Bryant announced that

Continued on Page 57, Column 5

Another Shot At 'Never Land' For Ellenbogen

By MICHAEL KATZ

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., Sept. 22—A 6-foot-5-inch, 250-pound version of Peter Pan returned to the Giants today. Bill Ellenbogen, a 25-year-old offensive guard who failed to make the final squad cut 16 days ago, was added to the injury-riddled roster today. To make room, the Giants waived Steve Crosby, a running back.

Two mornings ago, Ellenbogen was asleep in his motel room in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he had gone for a tryout with the Blue Bombers of the Canadian Football League, when Coach Bill Arnsparger of the Giants awoke him at 6:30.

Yesterday, Ellenbogen was here on a one-day "tryout." And now after trials with three other National Football League clubs, a two-team career in the World Football League and a season with the Albany Metro Maulers of the Seaboard League, Ellenbogen was on an N.F.L. team. Peter Pan had made it to his Never-Never Land.

A Well-Schooled Guard

The Giants, with Al Simpson recovering from a sprained left knee (the cast comes off tomorrow and a brace goes on), needed Ellenbogen to protect the left guard position. Ellenbogen, really didn't need the Giants; he has only a quarter of a semester's work to do at Virginia Tech for his masters degree in the physiology of exercises. He has

Renee Powell Survives Pressures To Make Good on Pro Golf Tour

By CANDACE MAYERON

CALABASAS, Calif., Sept. 22—It's tough to be a good golfer. It's also tough to be Renee Powell, a 30-year-old professional golfer. Miss Powell is black. In fact, Miss Powell is the only black among the 140 touring pros of the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Miss Powell is a good golfer, so good that she is one of the 90 who qualified for this week's Carlon Grand Prix, starting tomorrow at the Calabasas Park Country Club, about 40 miles outside Los Angeles. Sponsored by the American Tobacco Company, the event boasts a total purse of \$205,000, making it the richest purse in L.P.G.A. history, and with the biggest first prize—\$35,000. Miss Powell is likely to make the cut of 60, which will put her in the money regardless of her finish. Her prize earnings this year rank her in the top 60, and her scoring average of "75 point something" puts her higher—in the top 40.

Kept Out of State Amateur Events

Maybe being black actually helped Miss Powell become so good. Growing up in a predominantly white section of Canton, Ohio, she had seen her share of racial discrimination. During her amateur days in the 1960's (in the tournaments she was allowed in), she had to combat not only the course and the weather, but also the animosity she felt from some of those in charge. The combined pressures forced her to concentrate that much harder. Now, in the more enlightened 70's, she no longer feels prejudice, but she has not lost the habit of honing her concentration, and as a result her mental toughness is one of the strengths of her game.

Although Miss Powell was good enough to captain the women's golf teams at both Ohio University and Ohio State, she was never permitted into the

state's amateur championships run by the Ohio state amateur association. Finally, in 1967, she turned pro. She had been working toward that day ("My father's proudest moment") since she was 3, and she felt she was ready.

At a trim 5 feet 5 inches and "a fluctuating 120 pounds," she looks at the world with almond eyes, and she relates stories of racial prejudice with detachment and understanding. She is even so objective as to offer an explanation for the times that caused the pettiness: "I think the associations and clubs were a bit stuffy. They just had never run into the problem before. It's not that they were malicious, they were just ignorant."

A Loner on the Tour

Miss Powell's childhood was better than most. There was a lot of love in the household, and a lot of golf outside. Her father was a good enough player to be extended a special invitation to join the white-only club. He declined. Instead he built his own nine-hole course, where all blacks would be welcome. It was there Miss Powell learned her power game, coached by her father, who was reliving through her the competition he had been denied in the "sunny days of his youth" as Powell calls them.

She was not the first black professional; Althea Gibson had turned pro three years earlier and was still on tour. But Miss Gibson was older, and had already made a name for herself in tennis. Her presence did not make things any smoother for Miss Powell. "We were friendly, sure," says Miss Powell, "but she did not take me under her wing or anything. I suppose she had her friends and I had mine."

In her second year as a professional she received life-threatening letters. "I

Continued on Page 57, Column 5



Renee Powell... only black among the 140 touring pros of the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Dave Anderson

The Challenger Is a Movie Star

GROSSINGER, N.Y., Sept. 22—On the marquee, he's a movie star in a title role—Ken Norton in "Drum." Earlier he was in "Mandingo" and now he's talking about taking drama lessons from Lee Strasberg at the Actors Studio before "my next flick." No more slave movies. His next role might be as a black James Bond or in a Western as a cavalry sergeant. As an actor, Ken Norton is not a heavy-weight. But he hopes to be. And that's what disturbs many boxing people about his chances of dethroning Muhammad Ali as the world champion in Yankee Stadium next Tuesday night. "He'll be protectin' his face," those people say with a smirk. "You can't protect your face and be a prizefighter." Ken Norton even acknowledges, "when I'm sparring, I protect my face sometimes," but he insists that when the bell rings in Yankee Stadium, he won't be worrying about having his looks rearranged.

"I can always make horror movies," he was saying jokingly now in his suite here at Grossinger's resort. "But seriously, when you get overprotective, you get hit twice as much."

Cooling out after his morning roadwork, Ken Norton looked like a boxer, not an actor. His suite also was that of a boxer, not an actor. He had a motion picture projector on a table, but only to show Ali's fight films. On the floor frame was a hand-scrubbed note, "I will beat Ali!" On his dresser was a book, "Sports Psychology," and on his night table was a paperback, "The Secret Power of Pyramids." Neither will be made into a screenplay.

"Boxing," he continued, "is my whole future. Dino de Laurentis [the film producer] was trying to talk me out of fighting, telling me that I could act forever, but I just laughed at him. Boxing helps my acting. I've already been offered \$1 million for two flicks, but I turned it down. I won't sign for two. One at a time. I'm still a boxer learning how to act. I don't know what I'm doing yet."

The Body

Ken Norton got his chance in Hollywood when Ralph Serpe, who works for de Laurentis, phoned Teddy Brenner, the Madison Square Garden matchmaker.

"They wanted a black fighter for the slave part in 'Mandingo,'" Brenner recalls. "He mentioned Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, but I told him, 'If you want the most beautiful physical specimen in boxing, Ken Norton is the guy.' And when they talked to Ken, he liked the idea."

The 31-year-old challenger has a body that has made grown men cry with envy.

"I'd love to borrow his body for about a week," somebody once said. "There are half a dozen guys I'd love to have the ball out of and half a dozen more I'd love to

At a muscular 6 feet 3 inches and about 217 pounds, Ken Norton realizes that his torso got him into the movies. "Basically, that's what it was," he was saying now. "But if I flunked out on the first flick, I wouldn't have done the second. But all this talk about me protecting my face, it's not going to happen. As far as I'm concerned, acting has made me a better fighter, made me more of a thinking fighter. The discipline is the same—the research, the preparation, the delivery, the concentration."

Three years ago he lost a 12-round split decision to Ali in Los Angeles six months after winning a 12-round split decision in San Diego while breaking Ali's jaw. But neither was a title bout.

"I know this will be a big scene in Yankee Stadium," he said. "But a big crowd like this will be more beneficial to me. Looking around at a big crowd will make me feel the electricity more, will get adrenaline flowing. The crowd'll be for Ali but I won't hear it. That's what you learn in acting—to block out everything around you. When you're making a flick, you block out the cameramen, the watchers, everybody."

Already Behind on Points

Ken Norton understands that he's the underdog to Ali, not only in the betting at 5-to-5 odds, but also in appeal. "I figure that going in, I'm already behind on points," he said. "I'm fighting the people and the boxing establishment. I know I have to win very decisively. If a knockout happens, I'll take it, but I'm training for 15 rounds. The first five will be the toughest. He's gonna try to take charge and bulldoze me around, but I'm going to fight back. Every time I hit him, I'm going to hurt him, mess him up."

Ken Norton messed up Ali and silenced him as nobody else has in breaking his jaw in their first fight.

"And it didn't happen early like he says, it happened in the last round," Norton said. "I know, because I watched the films and we were talking to each other until then. I hit him four or five good shots—a couple good hooks, a couple good right hands. Ali knows; when I hit him I hurt him. He remembers that. He can do all the lip he wants, but in the fight the memory is going to filter through and he's going to know."

But many boxing people still believe that Ken Norton will be protecting his actor's face too much to win. "Maybe," says Teddy Brenner, "but a long time ago Max Baer was in a movie, 'The Prizefighter and the Lady' and they brought in a big guy for him to fight, Primo Carnera, and when the scene was over, Max said, 'I know now I can beat the guy.' And he did—for the world heavyweight title."

An article on the woman who cooks for Ali at his train-

Cubs Give Pirate Hopes Another Jolt in 4-3 Loss

By PARTON KEESE

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Having used up one miracle in making up 12½ games in three weeks on the first-place Philadelphia Phillies, the Pittsburgh Pirates found themselves in dire need of another today after they lost, 4-3, to the Chicago Cubs.

When the Cubs broke a 3-3 tie with a run in the last of the ninth inning, it represented the Pirates' fifth defeat in their last six games and the third time in four games they had lost in a fatal inning. They fell six games behind the Phillies in the Eastern Division after having trailed by only three last Friday.

"It's kind of somber, isn't it?" said Manager Danny Murtaugh of Pittsburgh. "Ten games to go and we're seven down in the loss column. I'd say our chances are diminishing."

On Monday in New York, the Pirates lost to the Mets on a ninth-inning homer by Lee Mazzilli. In yesterday's second game of a doubleheader, the Pirates lost to the Cubs in the 13th inning after winning the opener in the

ninth. Today, before 3,375 paying fans at Wrigley Field, a ninth-inning single by Joe Wallis scored Jerry Tubb from second base with the winning run.

The Pirates seemed to play today's game as if they have played the Cubs here—scared. Manny Trillo, the Cubs' second baseman, agreed, saying: "The Pirates look like they're nervous. They're worried too much, that's the problem."

After Richie Hebner had put Pittsburgh ahead, 1-0, with a first-inning homer, his eighth, off Bill Bonham, the Cub starter, Chicago took the lead with runs in the third and fourth innings.

Doc Medich, who went seven innings for Pittsburgh, gave up three successive Cub singles before getting an out in the third, but escaped with only one run against him. In the fourth, Jerry Morales' one-out single and a long double by Larry Blittner scored another run.

Pittsburgh lost its second catcher in a little more than a week when Duffie Dyer was struck on the right shoulder

Continued on Page 55, Column 4



Mick Kelleher of the Cubs is out at third base as he tries to advance from first on a hit to left field by Bill Bonham in the third inning of game at Chicago against the Pirates. Rich Hebner takes the outfield throw in time for the out; Umpire Bruce Froemming makes the call. The Cubs won, 4 to 3.

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le in Sports

w Toronto A.L. Team Hires Hartsfield as Pilot

Hartsfield, who spent 15 years in the minor leagues, yesterday named manager of the Toronto one of the American League's expansion clubs.

year-old Hartsfield spent the years as manager of Hawaii Pacific Coast League, where he won titles and league championships the last two seasons.

Francisco, the Dodgers beat the victory came too soon for the 11 1/2 games behind in the National League.

But they dominated us. We were nine out and they swept us four straight in L.A.," Garvey said.

"If we had the same sports potential ladder for girls, the same amount of attention and time and money—we'd really see the changes," said a noted surgeon in Boston.

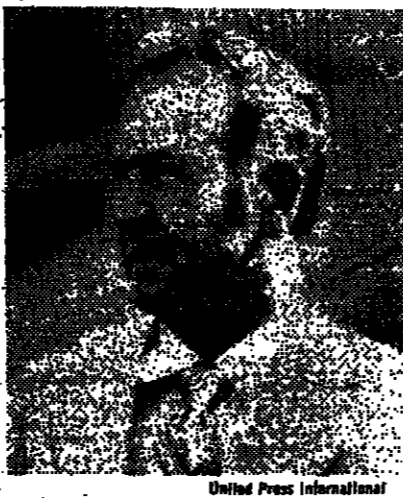
Dr. Arthur M. Pappas, chairman of orthopedic surgery at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, said girls would soon be competing on an equal basis with boys in many noncontact sports.

He also told the American Academy of Family Physicians that more family doctors should involve themselves in community athletic programs.

JoAnne Carner, the second-leading money-winner on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour, said she would like to play in the United States Open—the men's Open.

Francisco, the Dodgers beat the victory came too soon for the 11 1/2 games behind in the National League.

Francisco, the Dodgers beat the victory came too soon for the 11 1/2 games behind in the National League.



Roy Hartsfield looking over newly renovated stadium in Toronto.

Vilas Is Extended In Defeating Bunis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—Second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina edged Henry Bunis and fifth-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico breezed past Butch Wits in the second round of the \$125,000 Pacific Southwest open tennis championships today.

However, young Fred McNeil over Harold Solomon in the first round, had to default to Marty Riessen when he felt faint midway through the first game.

Vilas was extended to three sets before downing Bunis of Cincinnati, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1. Ramirez easily handled Wits of Fresno, Calif., 6-2, 6-1, in a battle of former University of Southern California players.

In other second-round play, No. 10-seeded Brian Gottfried of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., eliminated Sherwood Stewart of Baytown, Tex., 6-1, 6-4, and three unseeded players also advanced.

Giants Giving Another Shot To Ellenbogen

Continued From Page 53

teaching opportunities and the belief "I can do anything I want to do."

"Except football," he quickly added. "Maybe that's what the challenge was, the elusive butterfly that kept me going."

Two days after he was cut by the Giants, he was to have enrolled at Virginia Tech. But the call from Winniepeg came the day before school began and Ellenbogen decided "to be a football jock for another year."

"I figure I can always get my masters. I mean I want it and I'll get it eventually," he said. "But football is something I have to do now. And I love it."

Like Child's Play It's something Ellenbogen calls the "Peter Pan complex, a desire not to grow up."

Ellenbogen has been trying to play a children's game for money since 1972. He's had two trials with the Kansas City Chiefs and one each with the Houston Oilers and Minnesota Vikings.

Ellenbogen's presence means that Karl Chandler will be able to remain at center while the new man backs up Ron Mikalajczyk at guard, who will start again against the Rams on Sunday at Los Angeles.

"I feel like for once I don't have the ax over my head," he said. "At least until Simpson gets well. He hopes that by then, his next confrontation with Captain Hook, he'll have already established himself."

Jets Plan to Stick With Namath In Close-to-Goal Line Situations

Continued From Page 53

Todd was a better quarterback than Namath. "That made me the object of curiosity all over the South," Todd has recalled. "Everyone watched everything I did to see whether I could do it as well as Joe."

After Alabama lost its opener last year, the student newspaper ran stories quoting students who suggested that Todd be replaced. Todd stayed, and Alabama won all its remaining games.

"Putting me in for Joe hasn't worked too good," said Todd. "I guess the coach should make the change. I'll go along with it. I can see Joe's point. If I were the quarterback, I'd want to take the team in. I'm just a rookie."

Namath, as usual, had little to say about an internal matter. He never comments on teammates or coaching strategy.

No Names From Holt "And I never will," he said. "It just isn't right. Holt would not blame Todd for not moving the team over the goal line. Indeed, he took a slap at some of his linemen and running backs—although he wouldn't refer to any by name."

Renee Powell Makes Good Continued From Page 53

She would like to see more black women join the tour, so long as they are qualified, as she is emphatically opposed to reverse discrimination in a field where talent is involved.

Engaged to be married, she says: "I don't look at life as everything being foggy and dark. I see everything as sunny now." The light of her life is Christopher Lewis, a British accountant-documentary producer, and "he gives me confidence, he's brought out what was in me before, but was stagnant."

Islanders Tie Blues, 2-2 KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22 (AP)—Gary Howatt scored 3 minutes, 3 seconds into the final period to give the New York Islanders a 2-2 tie with the St. Louis Blues in a National Hockey League exhibition game last night.

EDUCATION

Master's Degree Program for Executives

Advertisement for Columbia University Graduate School of Business Master's Degree Program for Executives. Includes text about the program and contact information.

Advertisement for No-Hassle Auto Service. Features car image and lists services like Lube & Oil Change, Engine Tune-Up, Front-End Alignment, Brakes, and Service Promise with prices.

Advertisement for Goodyear tires. Features images of various tire types (Polyglas, Radials, Steel Belt, Bias-Ply, Wide Tread, White Wall, Retread, Metric) and text about Racks and Stacks of Tires.

Advertisement for Teachers Wanted. Text: "Educational jobs of all types are advertised on the Classified Pages every day of the week. Also look in The Week in Review (Section 4) of the Sunday New York Times, and in the 'About Education' feature every Wednesday. The New York Times has more than 100,000 jobs advertised every month."

Advertisement for Italian Tennis at the Brooklyn Racquet Club. Text: "LEAGUES-CLINICS • Junior Development Programs • \$162-\$525 per season court • 1976-1977 WINTER SEASONAL TIME AVAILABLE • Call 769-5167 • East 75th St. & 1st Ave. • Block West of Ocean Parkway."

Table listing various Goodyear service locations across different cities like Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Astoria, etc., with addresses and phone numbers.

ROBUST Record-Setting Reader's Digest.

ROBUST EDITORIAL in October issue.



Conversation with the Candidates

Between the conventions and before any talk of debates, a team of Digest editors questioned Carter on a Wednesday, Ford on Thursday (and Reagan, just in case, on Friday).

They put the same set of hard questions to each man, in the same sequence, with no advance look, forcing spontaneous answers. Questions ranged from people's distrust of government to inflation and unemployment, to welfare and tax reforms, crime, busing, communism and Russia's military buildup.

"Why," our editors asked as each ex-



clusive interview closed, "would voters be making a mistake to vote for your opponent?" They taped the answers. Edited tightly. Checked for accuracy, with Carter seeing only his answers; Ford seeing only his. You can read both...in print...in the October Digest...with time to contemplate and compare the *substance* of each man, uninfluenced by his showmanship.

What Mankind thinks about itself

Gallup has conducted the first global public-opinion poll, and highlights his findings exclusively in The Digest.

In a 2½-year effort, George Gallup took the public pulse in nearly 70 countries, representing two-thirds of the human race. He obtained, for the first time, invaluable bench-mark data against which we can now chart trends in people's attitudes around the world. He filled 18 volumes. With some surprises. (Sunnier weather does not produce happier

people.) But perhaps the biggest surprise awaits anyone who believes that the turmoil of the past decade has caused fundamental changes in humanity. Family life still provides greatest satisfaction. Rural folks still want to move to cities. And, by majorities of up to 93% (in Africa), people still believe in God or a universal spirit.



Rescue at Entebbe: How the Israelis did it.



from three sources, The Digest produces a complete inside story. Hanachnu, Israelim!" ("We are Israelis!") Those words over a bullhorn gave the hostages their first hope. And Philip Ross reported that miraculous moment in New York magazine. The New York

Times had special background on other parts of the story. So did Newsweek. Weaving from all three reports, The Digest shows its remarkably adroit editing skill in producing the most succinct, complete account yet of this already legendary exploit.

Poison Gases in your cigarettes: Carbon Monoxide

In an unprecedented report, The Digest ranks the poison-gas (CO) content in 26 brands of cigarettes.

In the latest of its 67 articles (since 1924) against cigarette smoking, The Digest will jolt smokers with another reason to

stop. Or at least change *what and how* you smoke. For the first time anywhere, smokers will learn the amounts of lethal carbon monoxide in leading brands...amounts inhaled by puffing slowly, idly or deeply, and by smoking lightly, moderately or heavily.

ROBUST EDITORIAL every month...typified October Issue

Timely as elections. Discerning as an examination of mankind's happiness, a tions, worries and problems. Blunt as death warnings to smokers. Fully gratifying as a rescue that thwarted terrorism. Also (from other examples the October issue): Surprising as a "Defense of Sharks." Informative as a new to measure your own physical fitness. Humorous as "Laughter, the Best Medicine." Inspiring as "The Remarkable Saga of Ray Charles." Nostalgic as "The Greatest Movie Ever Made" (GWTW). Shocking as "East Germany: People for Sale." A robust variety of editorial in October...in every issue of...Reader's Digest.

Record-Setting Advertising in October issue.

The October issue of Reader's Digest carries advertising worth \$8.5 million! Never before, in all the history of publishing, have advertisers invested so much in a single issue of a magazine. Probably never before in any issue of any published medium.

The record we set comes from 142 pages of advertising. The record we broke was our own: \$7.8 million in our May issue. Through October of this year, we have run 22% more advertising pages than last year.

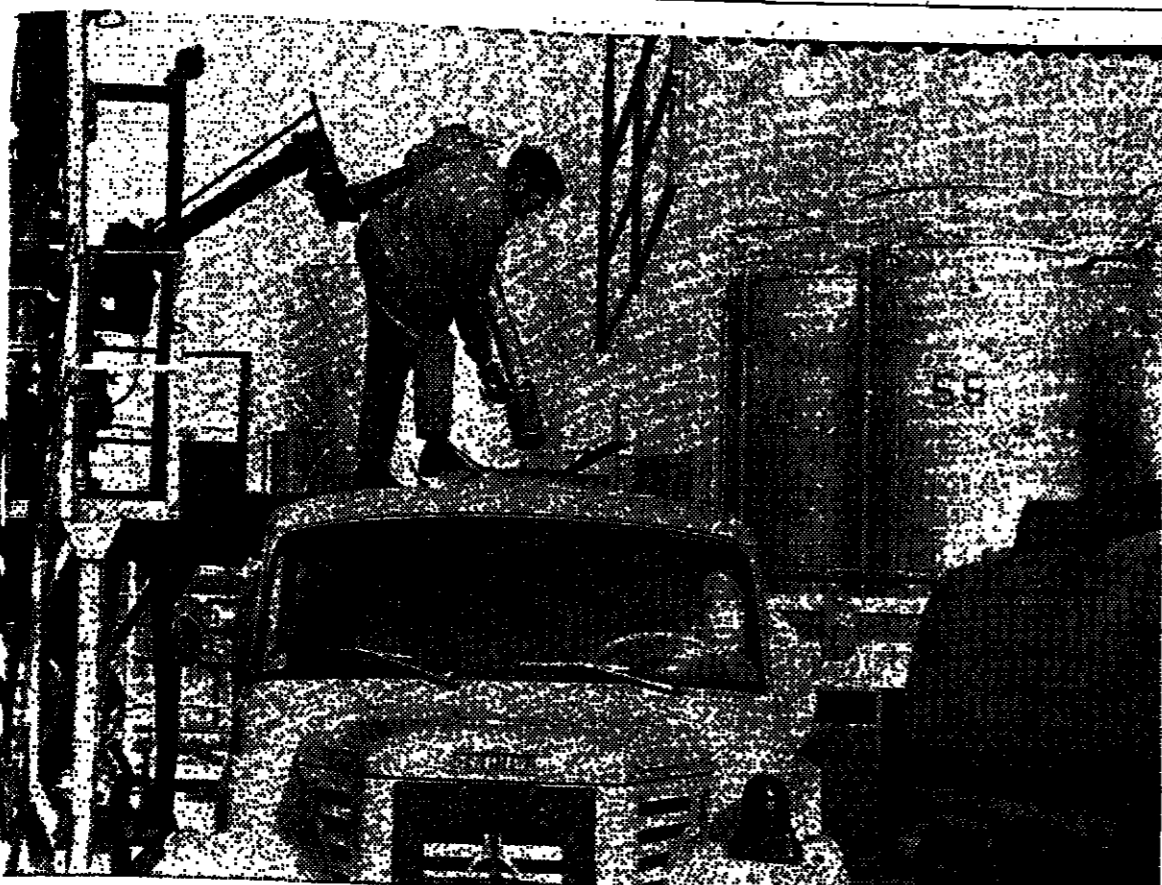
Call that boasting...or call it proud. We acknowledge both, hoping you consider us justified by the facts. Justified by the fact that our editorial has earned a paid circulation of over 18 million, and that it earns the magazine nearly two-thirds of its revenue. Justified by the fact that advertising in The Digest continually sets records. And that the best names in American business appear on our pages repeatedly and regularly.

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Reader's Digest

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European Oil Units Seek Policy Shift

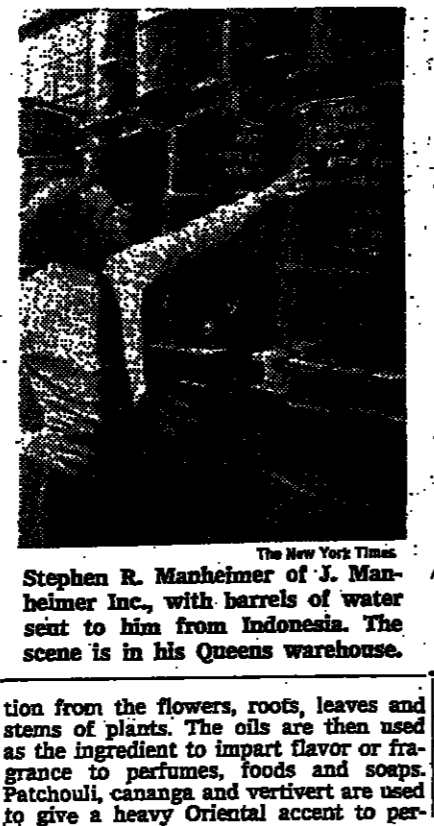
LYDE H. FARNSWORTH... Five large European oil companies have submitted a joint memorandum to Common Market authorities...

government does not have a stake. Eni is wholly owned by the Italian Government. Three areas of concern were stressed in a memorandum submitted by the five companies to Common Market authorities...

contends the group is not trying to create a European petroleum cartel but is simply motivated by the desire to equalize competitive conditions in a market that is not determined only by market forces.

Smell of Scandal in Fragrant Oils From Indonesia

NATHANIEL C. NASH... A New York importer received its order from Indonesia for 200 barrels of essential oils, the raw material used in perfumes...



Stephen R. Manheimer of J. Manheimer Inc., with barrels of water sent to him from Indonesia. The scene is in his Queens warehouse.

Inc. Citronella is used in commercial home deodorizers and disinfectants and cloveleaf oil is used in foods and perfumes to give a clove flavor.

PRICE RISE EXPECTED IN HOME HEATING OIL

Increase of Several Cents a Gallon Forecast—Supply Held Adequate Barring Disruption in Imports

By WILLIAM D. SMITH... Prices of home-heating oil are likely to rise in the months ahead by several cents a gallon, experts say, but supplies of the petroleum product are expected to be adequate barring major political upheavals that would disrupt imports.

41 Cents a Gallon... The news is not quite as good on the price level as retail costs in the New York area are averaging about 41 cents a gallon compared with 38 cents a gallon last year.

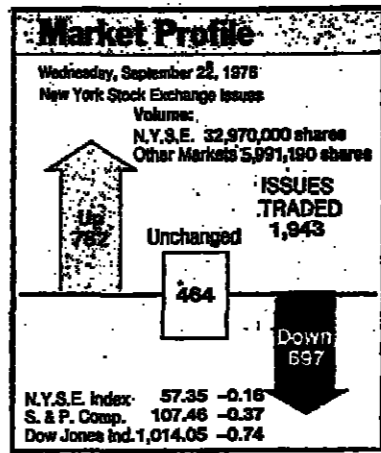
Prices traditionally go up as the winter progresses and demand increases and this year is expected to be no exception.

Two unknowns exist this year with regard to heating-oil prices. The first is that, since July, the price of heating oil has been decontrolled. Critics of the industry have suggested that the companies will raise prices sharply.

Rise by OPEC Expected... The other unknown is the size of the crude oil price increase that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is expected to institute in January.

Although the heating season would be half over by the time any increase would be imposed, spot buying in anticipation of the increase could put upward pressure on prices even before the actual advance.

Continued on Page 63, Column 2



Market's Rally Halts as Orders Of Durables Fall

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN... A strong market rally was stopped dead in its tracks yesterday after the Government reported that durable-goods orders fell in August. Capital equipment stocks sagged as the hardest-hit sector.

This touched a sensitive nerve on Wall Street inasmuch as corporate spending plans for new plant and equipment—along with housing—make up the weakest links in the current economic recovery.

Indicative of this particular market nervousness had been the action of Ingersoll-Rand stock, which dropped more than 7 points in the first two trading days of this week following a company statement that earnings forecast earlier for 1976 now appeared unattainable.

Continued on Page 60, Column 5

NEW ORDERS DIPPED BY 2.2% IN AUGUST TO \$47.66 BILLION

JULY DROP REVISED TO 2.4%

Report Raises Questions About the Economic Recovery Strength—Stocks and Bonds React

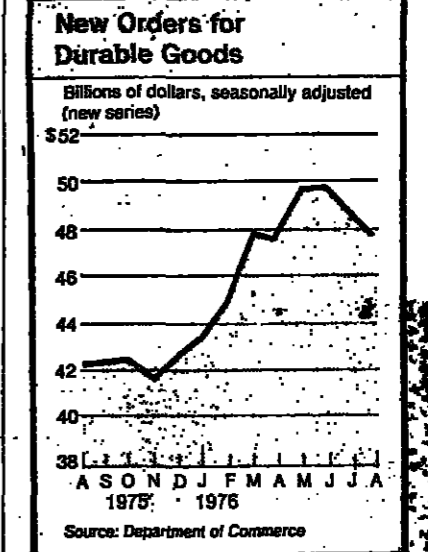
By TERRY ROBARDS... New orders received by manufacturers for durable goods declined in August, the Commerce Department said yesterday in a report that raised questions about the strength of the national economic recovery.

The orders, which represent future industrial activity, fell 2.2 percent, or \$1.07 billion, to a seasonally adjusted \$47.66 billion, according to the department. The decline in August followed a decline in July that was revised upward to 2.4 percent.

Meanwhile, the United States balance of payments swung from a deficit of \$100 million in the first quarter to a \$700 million surplus in the spring quarter, mostly because of heavy demand in the other countries for United States goods, the Commerce Department disclosed yesterday.

The durable goods report aroused anxiety in Wall Street and, according to some analysts, caused the stock market to stumble during the afternoon. The shares of capital goods companies were especially hard hit, with several declining by a point or more.

Some economists noted, however, that



Source: Department of Commerce

Leonard Silk The Battle Over Taxes

President Richard M. Nixon's landslide victory over Senator George McGovern in 1972 was, beyond a doubt, greatly aided by the Republicans' ability to portray the Democratic candidate's proposal of a \$1,000 "demogrant" for all citizens as a radical and extreme costly scheme for shifting the income to the poor in a way that would hurt not just the wealthy but also the great American middle class.

President Richard M. Nixon's landslide victory over Senator George McGovern in 1972 was, beyond a doubt, greatly aided by the Republicans' ability to portray the Democratic candidate's proposal of a \$1,000 "demogrant" for all citizens as a radical and extreme costly scheme for shifting the income to the poor in a way that would hurt not just the wealthy but also the great American middle class.

L.I. Community Likes Convenience of Banking on Sunday

By ARI L. GOLDMAN... LONG BEACH, LL.—If retail stores are going to open on Sundays, then people will need money. If people need money, they will need banks or savings and loan associations.

That was the reasoning of Franklin H. Ornstein, the president of the Central Federal Savings and Loan Association here, when he opened two service windows at his institution for four hours on Aug. 8. With that, state bank officials said, Central Federal became the first banking operation open seven days a week in New York and one of the few such institutions in the state to have Sunday hours.

In the six weeks since Mr. Ornstein offered Sunday financial services, his customers appear to have endorsed the concept—the number of Sunday transactions at the two windows have almost doubled from 70 the first Sunday to 130 last Sunday.

Customer Likes Service... "It's just what I needed," said Dennis Chua after making deposit shortly before closing time last Sunday. Mr. Chua said that he worked and went to college in the city and didn't get to his Long Beach home until 10 or 11 most evenings. Friday nights, he said, he likes to stay out late and doesn't relish the thought of getting up early to get to a bank on Saturdays. By Sunday, he said, he is "sufficiently recovered" to make it over to Central Federal. "Besides, it's much less crowded today than on Saturdays," he added.

Two banking windows—one drive-up and one walk-up—are open from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Sundays. Deposits and withdrawals can be made, checks cashed and money orders purchased. Cash withdrawals are limited to \$200. While customer reaction has been positive at Central Federal, other banking institutions in the area said that they were not convinced that Sunday banking hours were necessary.



Sunday the Central Federal Savings and Loan Association was open in Long Beach, LL.

Michael Merlo, a spokesman for the Emigrant Savings Bank. Emigrant has a branch in Long Beach, directly across the street from Central Federal, that is open on Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Mr. Merlo said that the bank would consider Sunday hours if there were a demand for it, "but so far none of our depositors have requested that we open."

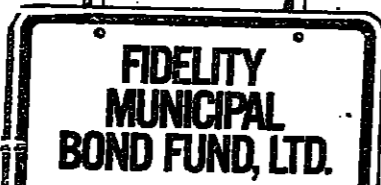
Gerard Orsi, president of the Century Federal Savings and Loan Association. Orsi said that the bank would consider Sunday hours if there were a demand for it, "but so far none of our depositors have requested that we open."

Continued on Page 65, Column 4

Advertisement for Hamilton Cooke & Co. featuring a 3 1/4% tax-free current yield on municipal bonds. Contact numbers: 01-675-4401, 12-233-3433, 12-227-6112, 01-621-2292.

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An indecisive market is no excuse for indecisive planning.

Earlier this year, an economy which had been ailing developed vigorously improved vital signs. But many investors became apprehensive, deciding that inflation fever would return.

Then when economic moderation did occur, many feared the patient might be dying. A more consistent investor, less subject to short-term jitters, may well find today the optimum time to act.

The Kidder, Peabody strategy report for September is especially relevant. It isolates an industry and selected issues therein whose stock prices, we believe, have not yet reacted to the improving outlook for the industry, and currently appear poised to do so in strength.

Send for your copy of our informative report today. It's a tool for decisive planning.

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Market Place A Trend Toward Energy Takeovers

By ROBERT METZ. Some in Wall Street view this week's bid by International Telephone and Telegraph for Carbon Industries, a major coal producer, as the most recent manifestation of a developing trend whereby major industrial companies are getting control of energy resources while the getting is good. As one Wall Street expert explained, industrial companies are becoming increasingly aware of the difficulties they face as the energy crisis deepens. This is particularly true for companies that are heavily dependent upon energy for manufacturing processes.

Typical of the trend, as this Wall Street expert sees it, was Georgia Pacific's purchase of Exchange Oil and Gas last November, and International Paper's acquisition of General Crude Oil in February 1975. He explained that energy-poor industrial companies need not use the energy directly—coal might be of relative little use to I.T.T. in its worldwide operations—but that they could use the energy resource to barter for what they needed elsewhere. The Wall Street expert is an expert on energy and is with one of the top firms specializing in oil, gas and related fossil fuels. He went on to say that such takeovers were attractive to small, well-managed oil companies because the bigger company could "pump in the money" and help the producer expand exploration and development.

The trend has not been lost on investors in energy stocks. Why, then, the weakness in Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation shares yesterday following news that Hamilton was planning a tender offer for about 45 percent of Sabine Royalty Corporation's stock at \$60 a share?

The Wall Street expert explained that both companies were crude oil-natural gas producers and each was a takeover candidate in the context of the trend. Hamilton Brothers thus dropped 2 1/2 percent yesterday to close at 17 bid in over-the-counter trading as disappointed speculators realized that "Hamilton Brothers intends to stay around a while," as the source puts it.

There may have been fewer speculators in Sabine Royalty than in Hamilton, the source said, adding: "Sabine is unusually well managed and even though it was obviously a possible takeover candidate, I don't think people who knew the company expected this to happen—particularly with a company in the same end of the energy business."

Nevertheless, the Big Board stock has been active and strong lately, having moved to 49 1/2 at Tuesday's close, a gain of 5 1/2 from a week earlier. Sabine did not trade yesterday, pending a Sabine announcement following a board meeting planned for today. The company has already said it believes the Hamilton offer is not in the best interests of shareholders.

Hamilton Brothers may have its work cut out for it in the efforts to get Sabine stock. While the company's most recent proxy indicated that insiders owned 383,000 of 3.1 million Sabine shares, president and chairman, and close friends and associates are said to own at least 30 percent of the stock. Sabine earned \$3.54 a share on revenues of \$89.7 million in 1975 and \$2.10 a share on revenues of \$21.7 million in the first half of 1976. Analysts expect Sabine to earn \$4.25 a share in all of 1976.

Hamilton Brothers earned \$1.25 a share on revenues of \$29 million in 1975 and 89 cents a share on revenues of \$18.9 million in the first half of 1976. It is expected to earn \$1.75 a share for 1976.

While the Hamilton move may be out of step with the trend toward industrial company takeovers of energy companies, it will do nothing to stifle the enthusiasm of speculators who continue to look for new takeovers at high premiums.

This is regarded as step three in a long-term trend of takeovers of energy companies, particularly those with oil and gas reserves. The first step involved takeovers by refining and marketing companies of crude oil producers, such as Hess Oil's takeover of Amerada. The second step saw chemical companies purchasing oil and gas producers to supply petrochemical needs. W.R. Grace has purchased coal and oil producing companies. That trend still current. Recently, Shandand Oil broke-off merger discussions with Du Pont.

MARKET RALLY HALTS AS NEW ORDERS FALL

Continued From Page 59. 42 1/2; Caterpillar Tractor, 1 1/2 to 5 1/2; Gardner-Denver, 1/2 to 2 1/2; Joy Manufacturing, 1 1/2 to 4 1/2; Clark Equipment, 1 1/2 to 4 1/2, and Bucyrus-Rite, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Some analysts, however, regarded the Government report on durable goods orders as providing the general market with a convenient excuse to sell off—and calm down—after Tuesday's unsustainable pace. The volume of 32.97 million shares of the New York Stock Exchange topped even Tuesday's turnover of 30.3 million shares. It marked the heaviest trading since Feb. 26, when 34.32 million shares changed hands. Yesterday's opening-hour volume alone, accompanied by rising prices, amounted to nearly 9.7 million shares.

Consolidated trading of all issues listed on the Big Board climbed to 36.99 million shares from 35.39 million shares. Robert A. Mintz, research director of Muller & Company, said he viewed the market's overall action yesterday as "a very impressive showing in the way it was able to digest a 55-point advance, on an intraday basis, in the Dow during the five previous sessions."

On Tuesday, the market broke out of a narrow trading channel that had lasted for seven months—alternately boring and worrying both investors and their brokers—with its biggest gain in a year.

Little Change Seen. Steadily declining interest rates and a moderate rate of inflation, along with 1976 high prices for some of the market's leading stocks, were cited as reasons for the Tuesday surge. "I knew it was coming," one analyst said, "I just didn't know when."

With advancing issues leading declines by a small margin, most market groups showed little decisive change. An exception was the sugar sector, benefiting from the increased import duty announced by President Ford to help alleviate the problems of domestic growers brought about by a collapse in the world sugar price. Amstar, Holly Sugar and Amalgamated Sugar each gained about a point.

Cone Mills, a textile manufacturer, dropped 2 1/2 to 23 1/2 after the company forecast lower third-quarter profits. Kennecott Copper, reporting an improved offer by one group of prospective buyers for its Peabody Coal subsidiary, rose 1 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Sabine Royalty, which had closed at 49 1/2 on Tuesday after advancing 2 1/2 points, did not open for trading. The domestic crude oil and natural gas producer said that the Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation was planning a tender offer for about 45 percent of Sabine stock at \$60 a share.

G.M. Heads Active List. General Motors had moved to a 1976 high this week, slipped 1/2 to 72 1/2, as it led the active list for the second consecutive session. Du Pont, down 2 1/2 to 129 1/2, was the biggest single decliner among the 3 stocks of the Dow industrial average.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange reported that options trading set a record as 69,674 contracts changed hands. This reflected the stepped-up trading activity in underlying stocks listed on the Big Board.

The Amex market value index eased 0.08 to 104.07. The exchange's volume of 3.02 million shares—the heaviest since April 5—compared with Tuesday's 2.1 million shares. Tasty Baking fell a point to 18 1/2 after the company reported a decline in earnings.

The NASDAQ industrial index edged up 0.09 to 95.50, while the composite index added 0.02 to 92.44. On the Chicago Board Options change, trading rose to 153,615 contracts from 120,580 the previous day.

Brokers Approve of Companies Listing Stock on 2 Exchange. A rule to enable companies to list their stock on both the New York and American stock exchanges has been approved by brokers on the New York Stock Exchange, said yesterday. Even before the change, Varo Inc. of Texas became the first dually listed company last month.

In separate changes, brokers voted to admit new members "of legal age, eliminating an age-21 provision; agree to extend indemnification protection, in the event of suit, to individuals who take part in disciplinary hearings of brokers, and gave exchange directors and committees authority to take action by "unanimous written consent" without a formal meeting.

New Orders Dipped 2.2% in August to \$47.66 Billion

Continued From Page 59. an increase of 11.9 percent recorded in July. Meanwhile, new orders for defense goods rose 83.7 percent to \$1.8 billion in August, following a decline of 60.7 percent in July. The Commerce Department noted that nondefense capital goods orders averaged \$12.47 billion in July and August, which was 11.5 percent higher than the monthly average in this category in the first half of the year.

Latest Trend To Be Used. Nevertheless, economists attempting to chart the current course of the economy will use the latest available trend as the basis for their evaluations and may conclude that the slowdown in the growth rate may have lasted longer than previously indicated.

At the same time, other statistics have shown that the economy remained in good health. In its latest survey, published yesterday, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company concluded: "The economy gives signs of having shaken the summer doldrums and of settling into a satisfactory growth phase—one that is slower than early this year but nonetheless solidly upward."

The New York bank noted that, after allowing for price changes, "real" retail sales in August had risen sharply, more than making up for the decline experienced between April and July. "Continued consumer buying at the lively August pace should stimulate businessmen to step up production because goods already stacked on the shelves are relatively skimpy," Morgan said.

The Commerce Department said new orders for transportation equipment fell \$298 million, or 2.6 percent, in August, and new orders for electrical and nonelectrical machinery fell \$219 million, or 1.5 percent.

The department said actual shipments of durable goods in August totaled \$47.9 billion, virtually unchanged from the revised total of \$47.78 billion for July. Earlier, the July total had been estimated at \$47.87 billion. Unfilled orders for durable goods were reported as \$117.13 billion, compared

with the \$117.41 billion reported for July. Unfilled orders for primary metals declined \$461 million, or 2.9 percent, to \$15.33 billion. Other industries showed relatively small changes, the department said.

It noted that the sample for the advance report was based on about half the value of shipments and backlogs of all durable goods manufacturers. The department said its advance estimates during the last year had usually been accurate in indicating the direction of change.

Kodak Changing Name in Chile. SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Representatives of the Kodak Company in Chile said today that the company would continue to operate in this country but under another name. The official government newspaper published a decree that canceled the authorization of the company to operate under the name Sociedad Kodak Chilena Ltd., registered in Chile in 1944. Company officials said the decree implied a change in the name to Foto Interamericana de Chile and not cancellation of right to operate in this country.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. September 23, 1976. 250,000 Shares. The Seven-Up Company. Common Stock (\$1 Par Value). The above shares of Common Stock are presently outstanding shares and are being sold by a Selling Stockholder, and no part of the proceeds from such sale will be received by The Seven-Up Company. Price \$36.75 per share. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the underwriters as are registered dealers in securities in such State. The First Boston Corporation. Bache Halsey Stuart Inc., Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., Drexel Burnham & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes, E. F. Hutton & Company Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lehman Brothers, Loeb, Rhoades & Co., Prime, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Reynolds Securities Inc., Salomon Brothers, Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., White, Weld & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Shearson Hayden Stone Inc., Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc., Shields Model Roland Securities, Spencer Trask & Co., Advest Co., Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc.

Highs and Lows

Wednesday, September 22, 1976

Table with columns for NEW HIGHS-197, NEW LOWS-1976, and Standard & Poor's 500 Index. Lists various stock prices and indices.

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Need a rough-terrain cherry picker (driven only on Sundays by a little old schoolteacher)? Or how about:

- A 62" x 44" unicorn needlepoint tapestry. A Cybis gratchcatcher. Lionel, Ives, American Flyer toy trains... standard gauge and all others. French art deco jewelry, prints and posters. Major brand remote control telephone answering units. Unclaimed carpets and rugs. Famous French designer vertical Russian sable coat, never worn. Contemporary living room and dining room furniture owned by contemporary bachelor marrying an old-fashioned girl. 150 rooms of hotel furniture. A brass folding screen and antique brass andirons. U.S. Navy surplus binoculars and running lights. Bronze and ivory statuettes from India. 96,000 CO2 cartridges. Antique dental X-ray machine, circa 1927. There's something for everyone in Merchandise Offerings of The New York Times. These items were all advertised on the same day. Merchandise Offerings is a conveniently located bazaar right in your favorite newspaper where you can sell your stereo, piano or what-have-you. And you'd be amazed how many what-have-you people sell through The Times.

The New York Times logo with a small illustration of a person.

Washington and Business Move to Stem Paperwork Deluge

By JOHN H. ALLAN

The credit markets fell sharply early yesterday and then recovered some ground, partially in a response to news that durable goods orders had declined in August. The report was taken as a sign that business capital spending might not pick up so much as expected—an economic development that might reduce the demand for borrowed funds and lead the Federal Reserve to adopt a more accommodative monetary policy.

The decline in fixed-income securities prices on the day, however, was caused by traders' becoming less certain that the Federal Reserve would soon nudge short-term interest rates downward. Many had reached the conclusion that the Federal Reserve would soon nudge short-term interest rates downward. Many had reached the conclusion that the Fed would take such a step when they saw the surprisingly large decline in the nation's money supply that was disclosed last Thursday afternoon.

Since then, sentiment in the credit markets has shifted this way and that as dealers and money-market analysts have argued about the near-term course of monetary policy. Today is regarded as a significant day for the credit markets because the Federal Reserve may disclose some clue on what its Open Market Committee decided on policy Tuesday.



Fernando Oaxaca of the Office of Management and Budget, is in charge of the President's drive to cut paperwork. Here he is in his office in Washington yesterday.

forms can be accomplished by administrative actions, Mr. Oaxaca said. Simply reducing the number of companies required to fill out certain forms by raising the dollar sales or number of employees that constitute a reporting minimum would be one way, he said. Another way would be to seek a little less information on forms that must be filled out or to make them less complex.

But such an approach would touch only the margin of the problem, Mr. Oaxaca said. What is needed to reduce the workload of Federal paper by the additional 15 to 20 percent in fiscal year 1978 is a change in the broad variety of existing laws. The goal, he explained, would be to satisfy the intent of the laws while requiring less information to carry them out.

ent has now directed the agencies to reduce the burden of paperwork by at least 5 percent each year, starting with the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, and an additional 15 to 20 percent the following fiscal year. Off that much of the sea created by the Government's task, preliminary review of the Federal agencies' 10 billion sheets of forms, and other types of paper time and labor required this paperwork costs the Government \$40 billion each year, on estimated. Oaxaca, associate director of management and operations of the Office of Management and Budget, said that the burden of Federal requirements was especially heavy on small businesses. He said Mr. Oaxaca's Wah-HOCKUH, can and pay along the costs to their. This may not be good for at least it does not serve the companies. Small however, are usually not in to pass costs along and just swallow the expense of with Government reporting if reduction in the number required to fill out Federal

Bonds Show a Sharp Drop, Then Recover Partially

The credit markets fell sharply early yesterday and then recovered some ground, partially in a response to news that durable goods orders had declined in August. The report was taken as a sign that business capital spending might not pick up so much as expected—an economic development that might reduce the demand for borrowed funds and lead the Federal Reserve to adopt a more accommodative monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve yesterday injected some reserves into the banking system temporarily by negotiating repurchase agreements when the Federal funds rate inched upward to 5 5/16 percent from the 5 3/16 or 5 1/4 percent at which it has remained most of the time recently. The Fed also announced that it would negotiate seven-day repurchase agreements today, which will add additional temporary reserves.

yielding 8 percent had \$65 million still unsold. The Baltimore Gas and Electric Company's \$75 million of 30-year bonds yielding 8.35 percent had \$50 million unsold. The Utah Power and Light Company's \$40 million of 30-year bonds yielding 8.35 percent had \$30 million unsold. The Kansas Gas and Electric Company's \$25 million of 30-year bonds yielding 8.375 percent had \$12 million still left for sale.

New Bond Issues

Issue	Amount	Yield	Rating	Underwriter
AT&T	\$1,000,000,000	7.875%	A+	Goldman Sachs
IBM	\$1,000,000,000	7.875%	A+	Goldman Sachs
AT&T	\$1,000,000,000	7.875%	A+	Goldman Sachs
AT&T	\$1,000,000,000	7.875%	A+	Goldman Sachs
AT&T	\$1,000,000,000	7.875%	A+	Goldman Sachs

debentures decided not to buy them, but others took their place. In another Canadian financing development, the Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia announced plans to sell \$50 million of 25-year sinking fund debentures and 10 million of 10-year sinking fund debentures through an underwriting network headed by Kidder, Peabody & Company.

\$84,905,000
Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency
Residential Development Bonds, Issue A

Dated: September 1, 1976 Due: September 1, as shown below

Principal and interest on the Bonds (March 1 and September 1, first interest payment due March 1, 1977) payable at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, National Central Bank, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, or, unless registered, at the option of the holder at the principal office of First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or Citibank N.A., New York, New York or Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, Paying Agents. Coupon Bonds in the denomination of \$5,000 or any authorized multiple thereof are interchangeable as more fully set forth in the Official Statement.

The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as more fully set forth in the Official Statement.

The Agency has no taxing power. Neither the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania nor any political subdivision thereof is or shall be obligated to pay the principal and redemption price of and interest on the Bonds and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof is pledged to such payment.

Amount	Maturity	Coupon	Price	Amount	Maturity	Coupon	Price	Amount	Maturity	Coupon	Price	Amount	Maturity	Coupon	Price
\$120,000	1978	4.50%	100%	\$550,000	1983	5.60%	100%	\$730,000	1988	6.30%	100%	\$ 995,000	1993	6.75%	100%
465,000	1979	4.75	100	580,000	1984	5.80	100	765,000	1989	6.40	100	1,070,000	1994	6.80	100
480,000	1980	5.00	100	605,000	1985	6.00	100	830,000	1990	6.50	100	1,150,000	1995	6.85	100
485,000	1981	5.20	100	650,000	1986	6.10	100	870,000	1991	6.60	100	1,230,000	1996	6.90	100
520,000	1982	5.40	100	690,000	1987	6.20	100	935,000	1992	6.70	100				

\$11,530,000 7.30% Term Bonds due September 1, 2003 @ 100%
\$53,655,000 7.60% Term Bonds due September 1, 2018 @ 100%
\$6,000,000 7% Bonds due September 1, 2019 priced to yield 7.60%
(Accrued interest to be added.)

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued by the Agency and received by the Underwriters, subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Mudge Rose Guthrie & Alexander, New York, New York, and Messrs. Schmitz, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Messrs. Hawkins, Deland & Wood, New York, New York.

The offering of these Bonds is made only by the Official Statement, copies of which may be obtained in any State from each of the undersigned as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. Bankers Trust Company Bear, Stearns & Co. A. G. Becker & Co. Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Alex. Brown & Sons Butcher & Singer Citibank, N.A. The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. Chemical Bank
Continental Bank Drexel Burnham & Co. Equibank, N.A. The Fidelity Bank The First Boston Corporation
The First National Bank of Chicago First Pennco Securities, Inc. Girard Bank Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company W. H. Morton & Co. National Central Bank The Northern Trust Company
John Nuveen & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis R. W. Pressprich & Co. Reynolds Securities Inc.
Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. Shields Model Roland Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Southeast First National Bank
Thomson & McKinnon Anchin Kohn Meyer Inc. Van Kampen Sauerman Inc. Wauterlek & Brown, Inc.
Weeden & Co. Wertheim & Co., Inc. White, Weld & Co. Dean Witter & Co.
Arthur, Lestrangle & Short C. C. Collings and Company, Inc. Cunningham, Schmetz & Co., Inc.
DeHaven & Townsend, Crouter & Bodine Dolphin & Bradbury Elkins, Stroud, Suplee & Co. Paul M. Henry Municipals
Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. Moore, Leonard & Lynch, A. H. Williams & Co. Warren W. York & Company, Inc.
American Securities Corporation Robert W. Baird & Co. Banco Popular de Puerto Rico Barr Brothers & Co., Inc.
J. C. Bradford & Co. Colin, Hochstin Co. Langdon P. Cook & Co. F. B. Cooper & Co., Inc. A. Webster Dougherty & Co.
Douglas & Co. Municipals, Inc. A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. Ehrlich-Bober & Co., Inc. Ergood & Co. Fahnestock & Co.
Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc. Geo. B. Gibbons & Company Henderson, Few & Co. Heas, Grant & Frazier, Inc.
Hutchinson, Shockey, Erley & Co. Jesup & Lamont Municipal Securities, Inc. Loewi & Co. A. E. Masten & Co.
Mathews & Wright, Inc. McDonald & Company C. S. McKee & Company Moore & Schley, Cameron & Co.
Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. The Ohio Company Charles G. Peeler & Co. Inc. Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.
Prescott, Ball & Turben Roose, Wade & Company John J. Ryan & Co. Schaffer, Necker & Co. Herbert J. Sims & Co., Inc.
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation J. W. Sparks Municipals, Inc. Sterling, Grace Municipal Securities Corporation
Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. UMIC, Inc. Wilson White, Belf, Lake, Rochlin & Co. Wood Walker
Baird, Patrick & Co., Inc. Bevil, Bresler & Schuman Boening & Scattersgood, Inc. Cronin & Marcotte, Inc.
Cutter Bennett Securities Corp. Ferris & Company Frank Henjes & Company, Inc. Hopper Soliday & Co., Inc.
Hoppin, Watson Inc. N. D. Meyer & Co. Anthony Misciagna & Company, Inc. Park, Ryan, Inc.
Poole & Co. P. B. Root & Co. Simpson, Emery & Company E. W. Smith Co. Thomas & Company, Inc.

is announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

\$40,000,000
Utah Power & Light Company
Mortgage Bonds, 8 3/4% Series due September 1, 2006

Price 100.273%
(plus accrued interest)

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several underwriters as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

White, Weld & Co.
Drexel Burnham & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Dean Witter & Co.
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Rodman & Renshaw, Inc.
Hamerstlag, Kempner & Marks
George M. Wood & Company, Inc.

September 22, 1976

oration Affairs

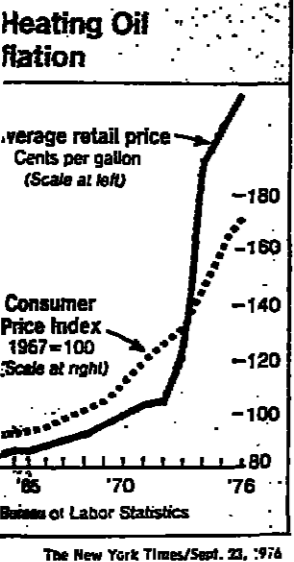
rysler Said to Seek Pretoria Sale

Special to The New York Times
Sept. 22—Knowledgeable sources said today that the Chrysler Corp. is negotiating for the sale of its operations in South Africa...

ice's Patent Suit

st Litton Settled
Litton Industries Inc. has settled its patent suit against Philips Corporation...

ing-Oil Price Rise Called Likely



Continued From Page 59
to 3.72 million barrels a day compared with 3.27 million barrels a day last winter...

Advance said that, under the settlement, Litton had paid a substantial sum as damages for past infringement...

Holder Approve Split At Norfolk and Western

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company announced that its shareholders have approved a three-for-one split of the company's 10.4 million shares of common stock...

Peso Drop Cuts Avis Net

Avis Inc. reported that the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso was expected to reduce its third-quarter net income by about \$1.4 million...

Foster Wheeler Unit Gets Turkish Electric Contract

The Foster Wheeler International Corporation of Livingston, N.J., a unit of the Foster Wheeler Corporation, has received a contract for construction of a 1,340-megawatt lignite-fired electric power plant in Turkey...

owned power authority, Turkiye Elektrik, covers four steam turbine generating units, boilers and associated equipment to be set up near Elbistan, 200 miles northeast of Adana.

Germany Using Methods Of Monsanto, Lummus

Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff, a West German refiner and chemical producer, will construct a large ethylbenzene and styrene monomer unit using technology developed jointly by the Monsanto Company and C-E Lummus...

Fluor Pioneer to Resume Job for San Diego Gas

Fluor Pioneer Inc. of Chicago, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Fluor Corporation, announced that it has been authorized by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company to resume engineering and design for the construction of Unit No. 5 and a 400-foot stack at the utility's Encina, Calif., power plant...

Britons in Polish Deal

G.K.N. Contractors Ltd., a unit of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., a British steel products company, has signed a contract to supply a bimetallic bearing plant for Metalexport, the Polish state trading corporation...

Dynalectron Unit Award

The Dynalectron Corporation announced that its Kennedy Electric Company unit had been awarded a \$12 million contract for the electrical portion of the Yampa power plant project to be built at Craig, Col. Kennedy will supply two generating stations for the plant.

PETITION ASKS CURB ON COLOR TV IMPORTS

Five Manufacturers and 11 Unions File Complaint With the Trade Commission Seeking Quotas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Five manufacturers and 11 unions filed a petition with the United States International Trade Commission today seeking to curb rapidly growing imports of color television sets, mainly from Japan...

Kennecott Says Newmont Heads Group Making Peabody Coal Bid

The Kennecott Copper Company yesterday said a group of companies headed by the Newmont Mining Corporation had submitted a revised and substantially improved proposal to buy the Peabody Coal Company, the nation's largest coal producer...

United Energy in Deal For Cotton Petroleum

United Energy Resources Inc. announced it has signed a definitive agreement to acquire the Cotton Petroleum Corporation of Tulsa, Okla. Under the agreement, United Energy would issue 0.75 share of its stock for each of the approximately 2.35 million outstanding shares of Cotton Petroleum...

Harris Corp. Planning Deal for Computype

The Harris Corporation said it plans to acquire Computype Inc., a closely-held Ann Arbor, Mich., concern for an undisclosed amount of cash and deferred payments. Computype produces electronic editing equipment for small newspapers...

N.A.M. Board Against Merger With the Chamber of Commerce

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 22 (UPI)—The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers announced today its opposition to a proposed merger with the United States Chamber of Commerce...

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of malco Investments Europe S.A. 9 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1985

under Collateral Trust Indenture dated as of November 1, 1970
IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned Indenture, principal amount of the above described Bonds has been selected for redemption on 1976, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with interest to said date, as follows:

Table with columns for Bond ID, Amount, Due Date, Rate, Yield, Price, and other financial details for Malco Investments Europe S.A. bonds.

under 1, 1976, the Bonds designated above will become due and payable, as aforesaid in currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender...

COMALCO INVESTMENTS EUROPE S.A.
September 23, 1976

Large advertisement for State of Ohio Higher Education Facilities Bonds, Series 1976 B. Includes \$70,000,000 figure, Moody's and Standard & Poor's ratings, and a list of participating financial institutions.

for Setting Up a Federal Bank or Consumer Co-ops Abandoned

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — Another banking legislation that at one time had been expected to sail through Congress today when the House Committee decided not to press it.

FAIR GROWTH IS CITED FOR POORER LANDS

World Bank Reports Economic Gains in 1974-75 Were Made Only by Big Increases in Their Debts
By EDWIN L. DALE JR.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — The world's less developed countries managed to maintain a "reasonably high" rate of economic growth during the global recession of 1974-75, the World Bank reported today.

L.I. Community Finds Sunday Banking Convenient

Continued From Page 58
his institution being open on Sundays. "I never thought it would come to this," said the 70-year-old Mr. Ornstein, who founded Central Federal Savings in 1936.

Shifts in Insider Stock Positions Listed by Big Board and Amex

The New York and American stock exchanges issued their latest reports on changes in stock ownership by leading shareholders, directors and officers of listed companies. The lists include the following:
NEW YORK EXCHANGE
BAKER INTERNATIONAL — James A. Stange, a vice president, sold 10,000 shares, leaving 2,477.

Living Standards Improved

The better-off developing countries showed a 5.4 percent growth rate in the three-year period, thus improving living standards somewhat despite the troubled world conditions.
To the extent that growth has taken place in large parts of the developing world, the report said, "it has strengthened the foundations for future expansion. Many countries have sought to face their new problems resolutely, by, for instance, instituting tax reforms adjusting the domestic prices of petroleum and food, providing incentives to stimulate agricultural production, and by adjusting exchange rates."

No Apport on Projects Keenest

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22 (Reuters) — Third-world countries today wound up a nine-day conference held here to discuss a long list of proposed new economic projects without agreeing on any immediate measures.
The Conference on Mutual Cooperation recommended that a multitude of expert groups be set up to study the projects and report back by the end of 1977.

Advertisement for Kansas Gas and Electric Company. Includes details on 300,000 shares of \$8.66 Serial Preferred Stock, Cumulative, Without Par Value. Price \$100 Per Share. Lists various financial institutions as underwriters.

Advertisement for Hydro-Québec 8.60% Debentures, Series CZ, Due 2006. Total amount \$250,000,000. Price 100%. Lists various financial institutions as underwriters.

Advertisement for "Vacation Suggestions" from The New York Times. Promotes resort hotels, tourist areas, and travel agents. Includes a table of Belgian Overseas Issuing Corporation dividends.

Advertisement for "More than 300 theaters in three states WEEKEND MOVIE CLOCK Friday in The New York Times".

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for 'WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976' and '1976 Stocks and Div. Sales'.

Results of Trading in Stock Options

Table of stock options trading results, divided into 'American Stock Exchange' and 'Chicago Board'. Includes sub-sections for 'Philadelphia Options' and 'New York Options'.

Handwritten note: 'Call not 1/2'

Britain Averts a Maritime Strike, But Inflation Fight May Be Costly

By ROBERT R. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 22—Britain has averted a threat to its year-long effort to curb inflation through severe wage controls. The victory may still prove costly, politically as well as economically. A narrow margin, the executive committee of the 40,000-member National Union of Seamen voted today to call off a strike that could have thrown the Government and management into economic recovery.

fall of Prime Minister James Callaghan himself and bring back Conservative rule. The argument appeared to work, but the agreement finally arrived at may still cause problems. Although the seamen and the Government argued that their ingenuity of some union leaders to produce plausible arguments about conditions in other industries that would justify extra payments.

Gold Drops \$2 an Ounce; Pound Hits Record Low, Depressing U.S. Dollar

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Profit taking \$2 an ounce to \$118 in Zurich, and \$1.75 here to \$118.25. It had risen \$5 yesterday. The British pound fell to a low against major currencies and dragged the American dollar down with it. The dollar weakened slightly in relation to major currencies except the pound and the lira. In Paris the drop was more severe, nearly four French centimes.

The decline was not believed to imply any weakness of the dollar in itself because the dollar is the "vehicle currency" in trading international currencies, especially in trading international currencies, especially in trading international currencies.

The pound fell to a historic low in relation to 10 major currencies, although its decline against the dollar was small. Its devaluation rate from December 1971 fell to 42.3 percent from yesterday's 42.2 percent, but it rallied slightly in later trading to close at 42.4 percent.

The pound slumped to historic lows in Frankfurt and elsewhere despite the settlement of a threatened national maritime strike that British seamen had scheduled for Saturday.

The dollar fell to a 1976 low of 2.4865 marks as the fixing in Frankfurt but rallied to close at 2.4715, still down from yesterday's 2.4780. In Paris, it dropped to close at 4.87725 francs from 4.91425. The franc improved as Premier Raymond Barre unveiled tough new measures designed to cut France's inflation from about 9.5 percent to 6.5 percent next year.

In Zurich, though, the dollar's decline amounted to about three-quarters of a Swiss centime. It closed at 2.4397 Swiss francs, down from 2.4774. In Amsterdam, though, the dollar fell two Dutch cents to 2.5820, but in Milan it edged up from 843.85 lire to 844.25. The pound fell to \$1.7155 from \$1.7170.

UNITED STATES

MIDWEST

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3M Corp	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
4000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
5000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
6000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
7000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
8000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
9000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
10000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
11000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
12000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
13000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
14000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
15000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
16000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
17000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
18000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
19000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
20000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
21000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
22000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
23000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
24000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
25000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
26000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
27000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
28000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
29000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
30000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
31000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
32000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
33000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
34000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
35000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
36000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
37000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
38000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
39000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
40000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

PACIFIC

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
41000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
42000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
43000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
44000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
45000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
46000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
47000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
48000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
49000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
50000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
51000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
52000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
53000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
54000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
55000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
56000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
57000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
58000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
59000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
60000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
61000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
62000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
63000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
64000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
65000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
66000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
67000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
68000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
69000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
70000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

PHILADELPHIA

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
71000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
72000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
73000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
74000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
75000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
76000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
77000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
78000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
79000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
80000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
81000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
82000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
83000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
84000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
85000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
86000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
87000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
88000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
89000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
90000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

BOSTON

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
91000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
92000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
93000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
94000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
95000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
96000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
97000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
98000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
99000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
100000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
101000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
102000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
103000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
104000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
105000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
106000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
107000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
108000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
109000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
110000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

FOREIGN

TORONTO

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
111000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
112000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
113000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
114000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
115000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
116000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
117000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
118000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
119000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
120000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
121000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
122000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
123000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
124000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
125000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
126000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
127000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
128000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
129000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
130000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Wednesday, September 22, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
131000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
132000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
133000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
134000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
135000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
136000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
137000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
138000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
139000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
140000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
141000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
142000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
143000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
144000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
145000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
146000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
147000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
148000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
149000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
150000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

LONDON

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
151000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
152000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
153000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
154000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
155000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
156000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
157000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
158000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
159000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
160000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
161000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
162000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
163000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
164000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
165000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
166000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
167000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
168000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
169000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
170000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8

MONTREAL

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
171000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
172000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
173000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
174000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
175000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
176000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
177000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
178000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
179000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
180000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
181000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
182000	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/4	+ 1/8
183000	27 1/2	27 1/8</		

Over-the-Counter Quotations

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdowns or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions reported by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Symbol	100 Bid	100 Asked	Chg.
AA	100.00	100.00	
AAA	100.00	100.00	
AAAB	100.00	100.00	
AAAC	100.00	100.00	
AAAD	100.00	100.00	
AAAE	100.00	100.00	
AAAF	100.00	100.00	
AAAG	100.00	100.00	
AAAH	100.00	100.00	
AAAI	100.00	100.00	
AAAJ	100.00	100.00	
AAAK	100.00	100.00	
AAAL	100.00	100.00	
AAAM	100.00	100.00	
AAAN	100.00	100.00	
AAAO	100.00	100.00	
AAAP	100.00	100.00	
AAAQ	100.00	100.00	
AAAR	100.00	100.00	
AAAS	100.00	100.00	
AAAT	100.00	100.00	
AAAU	100.00	100.00	
AAAV	100.00	100.00	
AAAW	100.00	100.00	
AAAX	100.00	100.00	
AAAY	100.00	100.00	
AAAZ	100.00	100.00	
AABA	100.00	100.00	
AABB	100.00	100.00	
AABC	100.00	100.00	
AABD	100.00	100.00	
AABE	100.00	100.00	
AABF	100.00	100.00	
AABG	100.00	100.00	
AABH	100.00	100.00	
AABI	100.00	100.00	
AABJ	100.00	100.00	
AABK	100.00	100.00	
AABL	100.00	100.00	
AABM	100.00	100.00	
AABN	100.00	100.00	
AABO	100.00	100.00	
AABP	100.00	100.00	
AABQ	100.00	100.00	
AABR	100.00	100.00	
AABS	100.00	100.00	
AABT	100.00	100.00	
AABU	100.00	100.00	
AABV	100.00	100.00	
AABW	100.00	100.00	
AABX	100.00	100.00	
AABY	100.00	100.00	
AABZ	100.00	100.00	
AACA	100.00	100.00	
AACB	100.00	100.00	
AACC	100.00	100.00	
AACD	100.00	100.00	
AACE	100.00	100.00	
AACF	100.00	100.00	
AACG	100.00	100.00	
AACH	100.00	100.00	
AACI	100.00	100.00	
AA CJ	100.00	100.00	
AA CK	100.00	100.00	
AA CL	100.00	100.00	
AA CM	100.00	100.00	
AA CN	100.00	100.00	
AA CO	100.00	100.00	
AA CP	100.00	100.00	
AA CQ	100.00	100.00	
AA CR	100.00	100.00	
AA CS	100.00	100.00	
AA CT	100.00	100.00	
AA CU	100.00	100.00	
AA CV	100.00	100.00	
AA CW	100.00	100.00	
AA CX	100.00	100.00	
AA CY	100.00	100.00	
AA CZ	100.00	100.00	
AA DA	100.00	100.00	
AA DB	100.00	100.00	
AA DC	100.00	100.00	
AA DD	100.00	100.00	
AA DE	100.00	100.00	
AA DF	100.00	100.00	
AA DG	100.00	100.00	
AA DH	100.00	100.00	
AA DI	100.00	100.00	
AA DJ	100.00	100.00	
AA DK	100.00	100.00	
AA DL	100.00	100.00	
AA DM	100.00	100.00	
AA DN	100.00	100.00	
AA DO	100.00	100.00	
AA DP	100.00	100.00	
AA DQ	100.00	100.00	
AA DR	100.00	100.00	
AA DS	100.00	100.00	
AA DT	100.00	100.00	
AA DU	100.00	100.00	
AA DV	100.00	100.00	
AA DW	100.00	100.00	
AA DX	100.00	100.00	
AA DY	100.00	100.00	
AA DZ	100.00	100.00	
AA EA	100.00	100.00	
AA EB	100.00	100.00	
AA EC	100.00	100.00	
AA ED	100.00	100.00	
AA EE	100.00	100.00	
AA EF	100.00	100.00	
AA EG	100.00	100.00	
AA EH	100.00	100.00	
AA EI	100.00	100.00	
AA EJ	100.00	100.00	
AA EK	100.00	100.00	
AA EL	100.00	100.00	
AA EM	100.00	100.00	
AA EN	100.00	100.00	
AA EO	100.00	100.00	
AA EP	100.00	100.00	
AA EQ	100.00	100.00	
AA ER	100.00	100.00	
AA ES	100.00	100.00	
AA ET	100.00	100.00	
AA EU	100.00	100.00	
AA EV	100.00	100.00	
AA EW	100.00	100.00	
AA EX	100.00	100.00	
AA EY	100.00	100.00	
AA EZ	100.00	100.00	
AA FA	100.00	100.00	
AA FB	100.00	100.00	
AA FC	100.00	100.00	
AA FD	100.00	100.00	
AA FE	100.00	100.00	
AA FF	100.00	100.00	
AA FG	100.00	100.00	
AA FH	100.00	100.00	
AA FI	100.00	100.00	
AA FJ	100.00	100.00	
AA FK	100.00	100.00	
AA FL	100.00	100.00	
AA FM	100.00	100.00	
AA FN	100.00	100.00	
AA FO	100.00	100.00	
AA FP	100.00	100.00	
AA FQ	100.00	100.00	
AA FR	100.00	100.00	
AA FS	100.00	100.00	
AA FT	100.00	100.00	
AA FU	100.00	100.00	
AA FV	100.00	100.00	
AA FW	100.00	100.00	
AA FX	100.00	100.00	
AA FY	100.00	100.00	
AA FZ	100.00	100.00	
AA GA	100.00	100.00	
AA GB	100.00	100.00	
AA GC	100.00	100.00	
AA GD	100.00	100.00	
AA GE	100.00	100.00	
AA GF	100.00	100.00	
AA GG	100.00	100.00	
AA GH	100.00	100.00	
AA GI	100.00	100.00	
AA GJ	100.00	100.00	
AA GK	100.00	100.00	
AA GL	100.00	100.00	
AA GM	100.00	100.00	
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People and Business

T.W.A. Appoints Smart To Replace Tillinghast

Trans World Airlines announced yesterday that L. Edwin Smart would assume the posts of chairman and chief executive officer beginning Jan. 1. Mr. Smart, 52, who has served as vice chairman of the airline since last January, succeeds Charles C. Tillinghast Jr., who will retire Dec. 31.

Mr. Tillinghast, 66, was going to retire from the airline last year, but was asked by the company's directors to stay on because of the airline's financial crisis. In 1975, T.W.A. reported corporate losses of \$89 million. However, through the first eight months of 1976, the company has reported profits of \$27 million. "We were in a situation where we were dealing with lots of lenders and they knew Mr. Tillinghast," a company spokesman said. "The board wanted him to stay on for another year and he agreed."

Mr. Smart, a native of Columbus, Ohio, graduated magna cum laude from both Harvard College in 1947 and from the Harvard Law School in 1949. He joined T.W.A. in 1967 as a senior vice president of external affairs and in 1975 was appointed senior vice president of corporate administration. Before joining T.W.A., Mr. Smart was president of international operations of the Bendix Corporation. Reporting to Mr. Smart will be C. E. Meyer Jr., who retains his position as president and chief airline executive.



L. Edwin Smart

In the 1960's, Slater, Walker, Securities, Ltd. was one of the hottest companies in Britain. In less than 10 years, it grew from a small clothing manufacturer to a \$400 million financial services conglomerate. The man credited with its success was James D. Slater, who resigned suddenly in October 1975, following his resignation, Mr. Slater named the press and virtually disappeared out of sight. Yesterday, however, the London police were looking for him. They were to serve 15 summonses which were issued by the Department of Trade for alleged infringement of a section of British company law that involves insider dealings by company.

The decision to issue the summonses, which are returnable Nov. 24, followed a report issued last week by an independent accounting panel accusing Mr. Slater of mismanagement. In the meantime, accountants from Price Waterhouse & Company, and Peat, Marwick, Main & Company, charged that British company law had been broken with the use of Slater, Walker funds to its related companies in order to buy Slater, Walker securities.

A major reorganization of executive responsibilities was announced yesterday by the INA Corporation of Philadelphia.

Ralph S. Saul, chairman, chief executive and chief operating officer, assumed the additional post of president, succeeding Charles K. Cox, who moves into the post of vice chairman. The company said there will be no change in Mr. Cox's responsibilities. "It's basically a change in titles to reflect his responsibility as deputy to Mr. Saul," a spokesman said. The company explained that under its new organization, John R. Cox, an executive vice president who is not related to Charles Cox, will manage INA's property and casualty operations. Richard M. Burdge, another executive vice president, will assume responsibility for all life and group insurance in addition to non-insurance operations such as INA's majority interests in Blyth Eastman Dillon & Company.

H. Stuart Harrison, who was active in making financial arrangements for the White Motor Corporation following the collapse of its proposed merger into White Consolidated Industries, has resigned from the White Motor board. Mr. Harrison, who recently resigned as chief executive of the Cleveland-based Iron Company, explained that White Motor is "entering upon a period where new plans will be made for the future, which should be done by directors who will continue to be available to implement these programs."

RONA CHERRY

AGREEMENT REACHED ON GRAIN INSPECTION

Compromise Bill Would Establish a New Federal Agency to Combat Corruption

By WILLIAM ROBBINS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—A House-Senate conference committee broke a four-month stalemate today and reached agreement on a bill establishing a grain inspection service to combat fraud and corruption that has been exposed in a broad Federal investigation of the grain industry.

Agreement came late today after it had appeared at several points that the conferees might report they could find no compromise.

"I want a bill," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, insisted at one point. "I want a bill that gets at the main problem, the export ports—that's where the main stench comes from."

The bill now goes back to both houses of Congress for final action before it can be sent to the President.

Butz Opposes Compromise

There was no immediate indication whether President Ford would accept the bill in its compromise form. Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz has opposed the compromise, but the President's running mate, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, supports it.

Under the bill, a new agency within the Department of Agriculture would take responsibility for grain inspection out of the present Agricultural Marketing Service and assume control over inspections at all export terminals. These inspections are now performed by state or private agencies.

The agency would also supervise the weighing of grain, a new assignment, and the result of the exposure of weighing frauds by several large grain companies against foreign buyers.

The agency would be designated as a "service," making it a major division of the department. Its status would be on a par with that of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

New Orleans Is Focus of Inquiry

The legislation is a result of an investigation led by the United States Attorney's office in New Orleans, where much of the disclosure of fraud and the majority of resulting indictments have been concentrated.

Allegations in the more than 65 indictments have ranged from bribery of grain inspectors to corporate conspiracy in thefts of grain through short-weighting of shipments.

The House conferees accepted proposals by Senator Humphrey calling for reports within two years on the effectiveness of inspections at inland terminals and requiring the administrator of the new agency to report each decision waiving the conflict of interest clause and his reasons for it.

At Lord & Taylor, 150 Is Just the Beginning

Continued From Page 43

was the first in a series of gala anniversary events, called "Adventure 150," that the store is holding through November. Other events include a rooftop dinner dance at which Diana Vreeland, the former editor of Vogue, will receive the first annual Dorothy Shaver Rose Award; a fashion show benefit for the New York City Opera; a breakfast for 3,000 employees and associates, and a cocktail dance for store executives.

New Stores

Mr. Brooks said "Adventure 150" also marked "the beginning of a very real adventure—the most remarkable expansion in our history." He said Lord & Taylor planned to open four stores every year from 1977 to 1980. The stores, which will be situated across the country, will each offer a full line of merchandise.

In addition, he said, the existing 22 stores will undergo massive renova-

tions similar to that of the Fifth Avenue store.

According to trade sources, Lord & Taylor has had inconsistent sales and earnings since the innovative Miss Shaver died in 1959. Among the reasons, the sources said, were a loss of the store's market share to such stores as Bloomingdale's and the boutiques that have sprung up around the city, and the 1970 midskirt fiasco that left many Fifth Avenue stores reeling.

Although Lord & Taylor does not divulge its sales and earnings figures, trade sources said that by heavy promotion and expense-cutting, the Fifth Avenue flagship store had been able to make a profit. The store did an estimated volume of \$51 million last year, with the chain bringing in around \$220 million.

Last year, sources said, the parent company, the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, became concerned, with the store's sales decline since 1970 and

its increasingly "dowdy" image. It brought in Mr. Brooks, an aggressive 47-year-old merchandising executive who had headed Filene's in Boston, at \$250,000 a year.

The renovation of the Fifth Avenue store and Mr. Brooks's heavy promotion of high-fashion merchandise at lower prices are thought by many observers to be the first steps in giving the store a livelier image.

Yesterday, Mr. Brooks said he viewed Lord & Taylor as a store "that appeals to a mass with class—people with good taste and understated elegance who like to buy investment clothes."

An example of what he means by "investment clothes," Mr. Brooks said, was the simple white long-sleeved wool dress that his wife, Alice, wore to the party last night.

"It's not trendy or faddish," he said. "It's the kind of thing you can go back and wear again years after you bought it and still be in perfectly good taste. Alice has worn it to every store opening for the last seven or eight years."

Lord & Taylor was founded in April 1826 as a small dry goods store on Catherine Street in lower Manhattan by 23-year-old Samuel Lord, who had recently emigrated from England, and George Washington Taylor, Mrs. Lord's cousin.

The two young store owners gained notoriety when, in a departure from the prevailing custom, they refused to hire "puller-ins"—persistent young men whom other stores employed to hustle, forcibly if necessary, prospective customers into the store.

Many 'Firsts'

As merchandising moved steadily uptown, Lord & Taylor followed, moving to new quarters six times until 1914, when it settled in its present granite and limestone building.

The store claims many merchandising "firsts": the first giant electrical Christmas display; the first quick informal lunch for busy shoppers; the first branch store (1941, Manhasset, L.I.); the first shop for women 5 feet 4 inches and under; the first shop catering exclusively to teen-agers; and the first shop specializing in college fashions.

Under Miss Shaver's presidency, from 1946 to 1958, the store was credited with being the first to encourage and promote American designers at a time when fashionable women had eyes only for French labels.

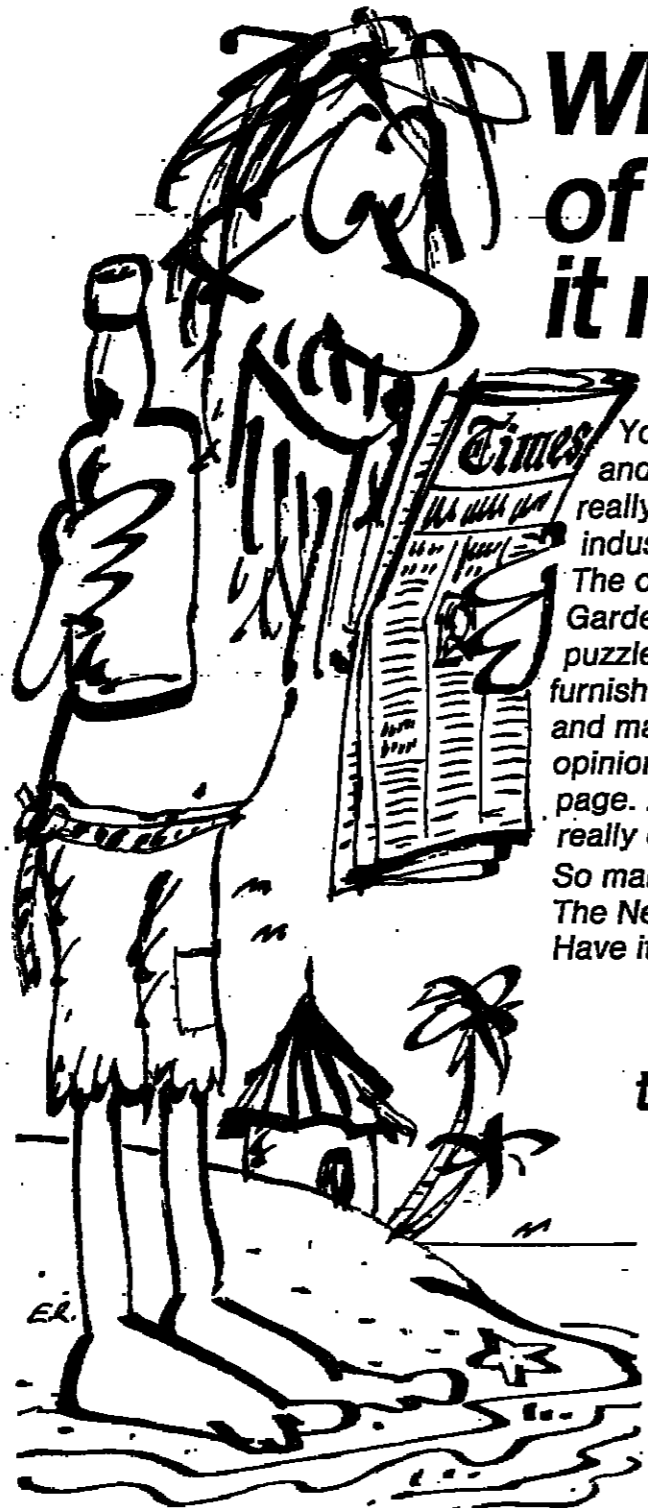
Among those designers the store supported were Claire McCardell, Bonnie Cashin, Tom Brigrance, Luis Estevez, Vera Maxwell, Rose Marie Reid, Anne Fogarty, John Wertz, Rudi Gernreich, Kasper, Donald Brooks and Pauline Trigere.

"Before Dorothy Shaver, most stores cut the labels of American designers out of clothes," said Mr. Brooks, who plans to bring Lord & Taylor back to supporting American designers. "Can you imagine—actually cutting their labels out?"



The New York Times

Guests at Lord & Taylor last night as the store celebrated its 150th year.



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GOLDIN URGES CHANGE IN PENSION ADVISERS

Continued From Page 1

accurate," but that they did not "fully recognize the positive aspects of Citibank's performance." He added that the bank's emphasis on "high quality growth stocks" had been particularly affected by a general downturn in the market in 1973 and 1974.

Officials at the United States Trust Company declined to comment.

Mr. Goldin's findings came at a time of heightened competition among financial institutions that act as supervisors for the portfolios of trust funds, as well as pressures on the trustees of those funds to distribute the management of their portfolios among different institutions.

The report was disclosed, moreover, amid charges and countercharges swirling around the decision last year by the pension funds to help bail out New York City by purchasing up to \$2.5 billion in city and Municipal Assistance Corporation bonds through June 30, 1978.

This week, the chairman of a House Labor subcommittee said he was preparing legislation to curb the ability of any municipal pension fund to invest in the city it served. Representative John H. Dent, Democrat of Pennsylvania, charged further that the heavy investments in city obligations by pension funds in New York City were jeopardizing the benefits of future retirees.

"Dent will not put a dent in our investment," said Victor Gotham, chairman of the Municipal Labor Committee and executive director of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Findings Called 'Erroneous'

In a news conference called to reply to the Congressman's charges, Mr. Gotham accused Mr. Dent of "New York City-baiting" and said the investment in city and M.A.C. bonds had been "prudent" because the alternative was to let the city go into bankruptcy, which he said would jeopardize retirement benefits.

In Washington, Representative Leo C. Zeffertli, a Democrat from Brooklyn, also called Mr. Dent's finding "erroneous."

Mr. Goldin's recommendations were not acted upon yesterday at the meeting of the pension trustees, who decided to consider them later.

Specifically, the Comptroller found that the \$378.1 million in assets being handled by Citibank would have been \$470.4 million today if they had simply been invested across the board in 1971 in the stocks listed in Standard & Poor's index of 500 corporations. Similarly, the assets handled by U. S. Trust would have been worth \$225.2 million, instead of the \$178 million they are worth today if they had also been invested in this fashion, the report said.

Mr. Goldin therefore recommended that at least some of the assets be in-



Governor Carey having lunch in Washington yesterday with New York Representatives. They are John W. Wyder, at left, Republican of Garden City, and James J. Delaney, Democrat of Long Island City.

vested outright in a so-called "index fund" consisting of the Standard & Poor's list of 500 stocks. Other assets supervised by Citibank and U. S. Trust should be given over to Alliance Capital. Mr. Goldin said, on the basis of its "superior" performance, which he said was greater than the Standard & Poor's index. He also suggested that the pension funds retain two new advisers, Scudder, Stevens and Clark and Newberger and Bernman.

In general, Mr. Goldin said the performance of the stocks purchased had been "respectable" compared with what other trust managers had achieved. He urged the use of a more sophisticated evaluation system, with quarterly reports on investment performance to the pension trustees.

Carey Urges Guarantees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Governor Carey told the New York State Congressional delegation today that Federal guarantees were needed to protect the investment made by New York City's pension funds in city and Municipal Assistance Corporation bonds.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican-liberal, interjected, however, that "Governor, that's like trying to scale glass walls."

The Governor, who received a standing ovation as he entered the luncheon yesterday, supported the proposal made yesterday by Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of M.A.C., who urged Federal guarantees for newly issued bonds that would mature in 20 to 25 years as part of a "complete refinancing" of virtually all bonds issued by both the city and the M.A.C.

The Governor expressed optimism concerning the city's fiscal situation, but he has guarded confidence as a result of the housing agency bonds being over-subscribed at attractive interest rates," he told the delegation.

round of applause for Representative Bella S. Abzug, Manhattan Democrat, who is leaving the House after three terms and was defeated in the Senate primary by Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Representative Shirley Chisholm, Brooklyn Democrat, told the group that "we are losing a very valuable member."

Shipping/Mails

Table with columns for Sailing Today, Outgoing, and Sailing Tomorrow. Includes ship names like ATLANTIC CONVEYOR, AMERICAN APOLLO, and AFRICAN MEYER.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary: Skies will be cloudy today across western New England and the upper Ohio Valley; showers may develop along the eastern lake region and in Michigan. Mostly sunny weather is expected in the rest of the East except for some possible scattered thunderstorms in central and southern Florida. It will be fair across the rest of the country although isolated thunderstorms may occur in the Rockies. Temperatures will remain below normal from the Northeast and lake region through the northern halves of the Mississippi Valley and Plains States into the northern and central Rockies; it will be warm in Florida, and mild elsewhere.

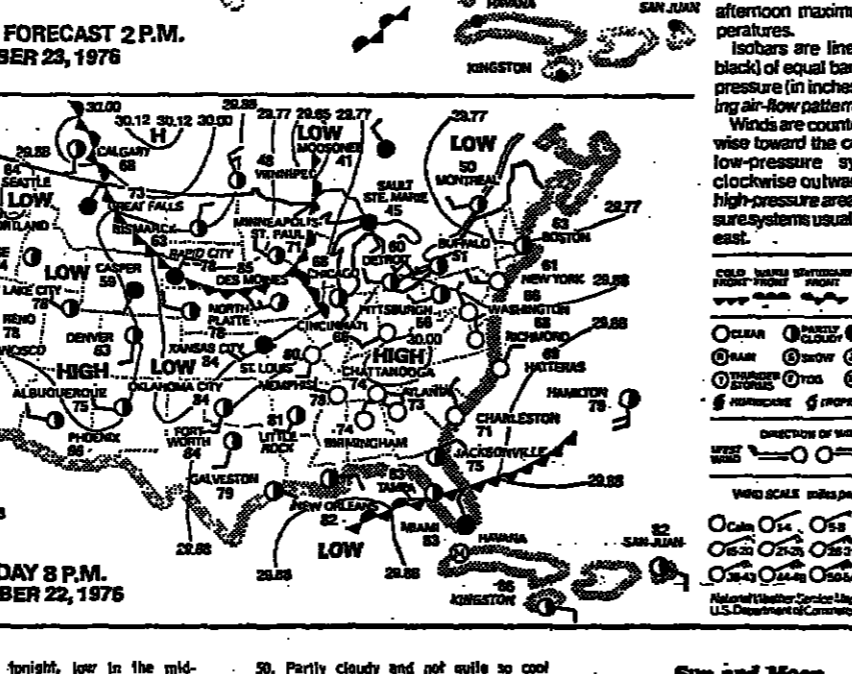


Table containing 'Yesterday's Records' (Eastern Daylight Time) and 'Temperature Data' (19-hour period ended 7 P.M.).

Forecast: National Weather Service (As of 7 P.M.) METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, LONG ISLAND AND HONOLULU—Sunny today, high in the mid-60s to around 70. Winds westerly about 10 miles per hour today and tonight; mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and tomorrow. Low tonight in the 40s to mid-50s. Precipitation probability near zero today and tonight. Visibility on the Sound five miles today and tonight. SOUTH JERSEY—Mostly sunny today, high in the upper 60s to low 70s;

partly cloudy tonight, low in the mid-40s to around 50. Partly sunny with little temperature change tomorrow. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Partly cloudy and continued unseasonably cool through tomorrow with chance of a few showers this afternoon and tonight; high today in the 60s, low tonight in the upper 30s to 40s. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Partly cloudy with chance of showers today, high in the 50s to low 60s, low tonight in the mid-30s to low 40s. Partly cloudy and continued unseasonably cool tomorrow. VERMONT, EASTERN NEW YORK AND VERMONT—Increasingly cloudy with chance of showers today, high in the 50s to low 60s, low tonight in the mid-30s to low 40s. Partly cloudy and continued unseasonably cool tomorrow. MASSACHUSETTS—Mostly sunny today, high in the 60s; partly cloudy tonight with chance of a few showers in the western hills, low in the 40s to around 50. Partly cloudy and not quite so cool tomorrow. NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE—Mostly sunny today, high in the 60s; fair tonight, low in the mid-30s to low 40s. Mostly cloudy and continued cool with chance of showers tomorrow.

Extended Forecast: (Summary through Monday) METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, LONG ISLAND AND NORTH JERSEY—Clear Saturday and Sunday; cloudy with chance of a few showers Monday. Daytime high will average in the 60s, with overnight lows average in the 40s.

Table containing 'Sun and Moon' and 'Precipitation Data' for New York City.

Table titled 'Abroad' listing weather conditions for various international cities like Aberdeen, Amsterdam, Ankara, etc.

Table titled 'U.S. and Canada' listing weather conditions for various domestic cities like Albany, Albuquerque, Anchorage, etc.

Table titled 'Low High Tides' listing tide information for various coastal cities like Columbus, Dallas, Denver, etc.

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SATURDAY, SEPT 24 IS A NATIONAL DAY OF SHAME

It's the day that commemorates the big lie which is being perpetrated on the American people. The Government has declared that the fourth Saturday in September be called National Hunting Day. Why? Because hunters, in an effort to cleanse and glorify their activities, are now hiding behind the banner of "conservation." So Saturday commemorates killing in the name of "wildlife management"; stripping and defoliating the countryside in the name of conservation. And for what purpose? To perpetuate a "sport" which has only one aim: To kill animals. The big business of hunting spends millions to promote conservation smokescreen. It's time you learned the shocking truth. Send for a copy of our booklet, "Things you're not supposed to know about Hunters, Hunting and Wildlife Management." (Your donation will help cover the cost of handling. Tax deductible, of course.) Get the facts. And help us try to save what hunters are out to destroy. Before it's too late. Friends of Animals, attn: Alice Herrington, president 11 West 60th Street, Dept. 581, New York, N.Y. 10023

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TV: Tonight's New Series Include NBC's Weak 'Gemini Man' and ABC's Strong 'Tony Randall Show'

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Tonight, riding the crest of a giant news-coverage wave, the Presidential debate between Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter gets under way at 9:30. Will President Ford do a Chevy Chase impersonation? Will Governor Carter suffer from momentary image breakdowns? Stay tuned for further analysis.

Meanwhile, the only immediate and temporary casualties of the debate's timing can be found on the new series schedule, which often resembles a disaster area on its own, anyway. NBC's "The Captains and the Kings," scheduled to premiere last Monday, and the same network's "The Incredible Hulk," which begins next Thursday at 9 P.M., the ABC's "Nancy Walker Show," scheduled for the 9:30 slot, has also been postponed until next week.

All is not lost, however, for the determined commissioner of new series. On NBC, there is at 7:30, NBC's "Gemini Man," which is so feeble in overall conception that it might actually give a twinge of pity for the network in its new-season misery.

NBC appears to be irrationally mesmerized by the central-plot device. Last year, the network offered "The Invisible Man," which quickly and meticulously disappeared into the lower reaches of the ratings charts. "Gemini Man" is still another variation on invisibility, except that this hero, instead of laboriously getting in and out of clothes and skin masks, simply presses a button on his magic watch and disappears instantly. The catch is that he can be invisible for only 15 minutes in any given day, or he will fade into total invisibility forever. The first episode should leave most of the audience rooting for him to hit 16 minutes on that magic watch.

Played by Ben Murphy, the Gemini Man, known to unsuspecting outsiders as youngish Sam Casey, is selected to transport to safety an inventor and a liquid that has a describing as a "revolutionary new fuel additive that triples vehicular mileage." Actually, the liquid is highly explosive, the inventor is a crook and Casey is riding a "rolling bomb."

Without going into the predictable details, it can safely be disclosed that Casey does survive for another episode with the help of two colleagues from the think-tank Intersect: his male boss

and female "watchdog," a computer expert who winds up in the back of the truck cradling the large vat of explosive liquid over numerous bumps and detours. How? Don't ask.

Obviously, NBC would like to tap the superman-powers market that ABC is exploiting successfully with its "Bionic" creatures. Just as obviously, NBC is at a loss on how to go about this process. "Gemini Man" swerves recklessly from dead seriousness to attempts at humorous spoof. But the tongue-in-cheek is leaden enough to be diagnosed as a fatal gopher. And, to make matters worse, since the pilot for the series, the principals seem to have gained weight quite noticeably.

The cast plods about looking unusually fat, dumpy and depressed. They may sense something about the future that the producers are desperately ignoring.

At 9 P.M. on ABC, "The Tony Randall Show" presents the former co-star of "The Odd Couple" as a Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas judge who is a widower with two children (Devon Scott and Brad Savage), a supercilious secretary (Ailyn Ann McLerie), a bantering court stenographer (Barney Martin) and a bossy housekeeper

(Rachel Roberts). This evening Judge Walker Franklin bears and settles a case involving an attractive woman, invites her out for dinner, as his first date in two years, and does battle with the inquisitive intrusions of his assorted brood.

This is the stuff, in other words, of standard sit-com, but the series is a production of MTM Enterprises ("The Mary Tyler Moore Show" and "Rhode" are among its current credits) and, in the crunch of tired situations, sheer professionalism can work wonders.

"The Tony Randall Show" was created by Tom Patchett and Jay Tarses, who also devised "The Bob Newhart Show," and they have put their new package together with care and admirable cleverness.

Mr. Randall has developed a somewhat tricky performing personality. There is an air of omniscient haughtiness about the character that, without the proper context, can topple rather quickly into insufferable vanity. The new series deals with this problem rather neatly by surrounding the key

figure with types who simply refuse to notice his posturing. He is constantly being deflated, even by strangers. "It's nice to see how ties coming back again," the headwaiter in an elegant restaurant says to him with puring condescension.

Directed by Jay Sandrich, an MTM master of the sit-com format, "The Tony Randall Show" is off to one of the brightest and most amiable starts of the season. Supported by a remarkably good cast, Mr. Randall is positively ingratiating.

At Least Two New York Municipal Hospitals Faced With Closing

By JOHN T. McQUISTON

Faced with a budget deficit of \$21 million to \$23 million, the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation may be forced to close two or more major municipal hospitals unless it receives additional aid from the state and the Federal Government, according to the corporation's president, Dr. John L. S. Holloman.

He said last night that the agency's board of directors had sent the warning to the Bureau of the Budget in a letter,

saying in effect that the bureau and the state's Emergency Financial Control Board "must accept the full responsibility for any further cutbacks in health services."

The letter included a list of hospitals that faced possible closing. Among them were the Metropolitan Hospital Center, 1951 First Avenue; the Queens Hospital Center, 52-58 184th Street, Jamaica; Cumberland Hospital, 39 Auburn Place, Brooklyn; Greenpoint Hospital, at Kingsland and Skillman Avenues, Brooklyn,

and Goldwater Memorial Hospital, at Roosevelt Island.

Dr. Holloman said the corporation itself could not legally close any of these municipal hospitals because it was bound by an agreement with District Council 37 of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees. The accord ended a strike by hospital employees who said they would give up a cost-of-living increase to win back jobs for laid-off union members, if the corporation agreed to no additional layoffs

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TONIGHT CBS

7:30 TREASURE HUNT WITH HOST GEOFF EDWARDS

Will the contestants win cars? Yachts? A fortune in cash? Whatever their winnings, they'll have great fun, and so will you.

8:00 YOU'RE NOT ELECTED, CHARLIE BROWN

CHARLIE HITS THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL!

Charlie prepares to do battle for the Class Presidency. His opponent: gentle Linus, with an assist from not-so-gentle Lucy!

8:30 THE WALTONS

WILL NEWSMAN JOHN-BOY COVER UP FOR BROTHER BEN?

The first edition of The Blue Ridge Chronicle is threatened when John-Boy is pressured to drop two stories about local scandals... one within the family! Richard Thomas, Ralph Waite and Michael Learned star.

FIRST CARTER-FORD DEBATE

PRESIDENT GERALD FORD AND JIMMY CARTER ANSWER JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS ON DOMESTIC AND ECONOMIC ISSUES AND COMMENT ON EACH OTHER'S ANSWERS.

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9:30-11:00 PM

CBS NEWS

Build a better mousetrap and you still need a awful lot of cheese.

Build a better mousetrap and the world will be at your door? Ah, Emerson, that was easy for you to say. That was back in 1855. That was before the age of proliferating new products, better mousetraps, by the thousands, and armies of competitive or "me-too" claims. These days, it's no longer enough to have a better product. The real challenge now is to get the superiority of your product believed. And the fact is, there may be hundreds of better mousetraps being outsold by mousetraps that are as good. Simply because the market is inundated by so many mousetraps, she really is at a loss to know which to believe. You really feel you have a better mousetrap, but you're frustrated by the fact that the world isn't finding a path to your door, maybe what you need is added confidence. The kind of confidence that is yours when you announce your product in *Good Housekeeping*. A survey of *Good Housekeeping* shows an ad in the environment of *Good Housekeeping* more confidence than it does in any other magazine. The mousetrap—no, the cheese—extra mousetraps of cheese you may need.

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